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RUDIMENTS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

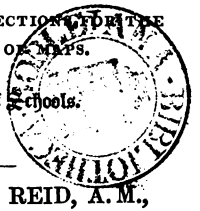
WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, AN OUTLINE OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY, PROBLEMS ON THE USE OF THE GLOBES, AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

For the Use of Schools.



BY ALEXANDER REID, A. M.,

Rector of the Circus-Place School, Edinburgh; Author of "Rudiments of English Grammar," "Rudiments of English Composition," &c.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE.

THE following compilation has been prepared as an introduction to the Study of Geography, for the use of the Younger Classes in the Institution with which the Author is connected; but it is hoped that it may also serve to supply the place of larger and more expensive works in schools where only a limited portion of time can be devoted to this branch of education. The larger Text-books to which chiefly it is meant to be introductory, are Ewing's System of Geography, Stewart's Compendium of Modern Geography, and the Outlines of Geography for the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. In imitation of the last of these, the names of places in the text have been accompanied with short descriptions, and occasionally with the mention of some remarkable event, by which the labour of the Pupil in preparing his lesson is much diminished, and greater interest is excited during the examination upon it in the class, than could be effected by the repetition of a mere list of names. Following the method adopted in the works of Ewing and Stewart, there have been appended to the several countries notices of the physical geography, productions, government, and religion. These notices are necessarily very brief; but the Author has endeavoured to make them embrace as much as possible of that kind of information which is interesting to the minds of the Young, and to which a skilful teacher will readily add by oral instruction. To guide to the correct pronunciation of names of places, they have been accented according to the best authorities which the Compiler has had an opportunity of consulting.

In the Appendix will be found an Outline of Ancient or rather of Comparative Geography, designed to assist younger

classes in the study of Ancient History. The Outline of Sacred Geography is meant to facilitate their understanding of Scripture History. As many problems on the Globes have been given as appear to be really useful in elementary schools. The Directions for the Construction of Maps have been added, to enable Pupils to perform with greater accuracy an exercise, which at once increases their acquaintance with Geography, and fixes it in their minds; namely, the delineation, on a board or on paper, of the outlines and principal features of those countries, the places and description of which they are studying. To these Directions is appended a Table, showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude between the equator and the poles. The heights of the principal mountains, the lengths of the rivers, and the population of the chief cities, have also been arranged in Tables, to which reference can easily be made when they occur in the lessons.

It remains to be observed that, except for the Problems on the Globes, no Questions or Exercises have been given, as has hitherto been usual in elementary books of this kind. The Author is of opinion that it is better to leave these to the judgment of the Teacher, who can more efficiently exercise the intellectual powers of his Pupils and promote their progress, by examinations of his own adapted to their various capacities and proficiency, than could be accomplished by their merely seeking out answers to printed questions. On this subject he would only take the liberty to suggest, that he is in the practice, in his own class, of varying the examinations upon the lessons in the following manner,—by pointing to the places on the map, and asking their names, their situation as described in the Text-book, and for what they are remarkable,—by naming the places, and causing the Pupils to point them out on the map,—and by describing the situation of the places, and for what they are remarkable, and then asking their names.

Edinburgh, April 1837.

Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains on the Globe.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ON THE GLOBE.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.—EUROPE.

The Mountains marked * are Volcanoes.

	Height in Feet.
1. Mount Blanc, Alps	15,668
2. Mount Rosa, Alps	15,527
3. Schrekhorn, Alps	13,310
4. Ortler Spitz, Alps	12,852
5. Mulhacen (Spain)	11,678
6. Simplon, Alps	11,542
7. Maladetta, Pyrenees	11,436
8. Mount Perdu, do.	11,168
9. *Etna (Sicily) .	10,870
10. St Gothard, Alps	10,605
11. Ruska, Carpathians	9,912
12. Mount Corno (Italy)	9,523
13. Lomnitz, Carpathians	8,133
14. Sneehaetta, Dofrines	8,122
15. Olympus (Turkey)	6,504
16. Puy de Sancy (Auvergne) .	6,224
17. Mezenc, Cevennes	5,820
18. Parnassus, (Greece)	5,750
19. *Hecla (Iceland)	5,110
20. Ben Nevis (Scotland)	4,370
21. Ben Macdhui, Gramp.	4,362
22. Cairngorm, Grampians	4,060
23. *Vesuvius (Italy)	3,932
24. Snowdon (Wales)	3,571
25. Cader Idris (Wales)	3,550
26. Magillicuddy Reeks	3,412
27. Helvellyn (England)	3,313
28. Ben Lomond, Gramp.	3,262
29. Skiddaw (England)	3,022

ASIA.

1. Dhawalagiri, Himmalehs .	28,074
2. Chamalari, do.	27,210
3. Javaher, do. .	25,800
4. Highest Peak of Hindoo-Coosh .	20,000
5. Elburz, Caucasus	18,350
6. Ararat (Armenia)	17,260
7. Mowna Roa (Sandwich Islands)	15,988
8. Ophir (Sumatra)	13,840
9. Peak of Lebanon	11,050
10. Italitzkoi, Altai	10,735
11. *Awatsha (Kamtschatka) .	9,600
12. Olympus (Asia Minor)	9,100
13. Highest Peak of Neilgherries .	8,835
14. Sinai (Arabia) .	7,887
15. Adam's Peak (Ceylon)	6,650
16. Ida (Asia Minor)	5,292
17. Carmel (Palestine)	2,250

AFRICA.

1. Mount Hentet, Atlas	15,000
2. Highest Peak of the Cameroons .	13,000
3. *Peak of Teneriffe	12,176
4. Compass, Snowy Mts.	10,250
5. Pico Ruivo (Madeira)	6,233
6. Table Mountain (Cape Colony) . .	3,582
7. Diana's Peak (St Helena) . .	2,710

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—AMERICA.

1. Sorata, Andes .	25,250
2. Illimani, Andes .	24,200
3. Chimborazo, Andes	21,436
4. *Cayambè, Andes	19,625
5. *Antisana, Andes	19,136
6. *Cotopaxi, Andes	18,858
7. Mount St Elias .	17,863
8. *Popocatepetl (Mexico) . .	17,780
9. *Orizaba (Mexico)	17,390
10. *Pichincha, Andes	15,924
11. Mount Fairweather	14,736
12. Coffre de Perote (Mexico) . .	13,275
13. James's Peak, Rocky Mountains .	11,500
14. Highest Peak of Blue Mountains (Jamaica)	7,278
15. Mount Washington, Alleghanies .	6,884

PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

	Length in Miles.		Length in Miles.
Volga	2040	Douro	455
Danube	1800	Seine	450
Dnieper	1150	Po	410
Don	1020	Ebro	400
Rhine	830	Garonne	400
Dwina	750	Guadalquivir	300
Dniester	700	Thames	210
Elbe	670	Severn	210
Vistula	650	Tiber	210
Loire	620	Shannon	200
Oder	580	Humber	160
Tagus	550	Tay	120
Rhone	540	Forth	115
Guadiana	460	Clyde	100

ASIA.

Yang-tse-kiang	3000	Brahmapootra	1500
Yenisei	2900	Oxus, or Jihon	1300
Obi and Irtish	2800	Jaxartes, or Sihon	1200
Hoang-Ho	2400	Irrawady	1100
Lena	2000	Choo-kiang	1050

RUDIMENTS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.

Geography, as a science, treats of the form, magnitude, and motions of the earth, and of its artificial, natural, and political divisions.

The form of the earth is nearly that of a sphere or globe.

The earth is somewhat flattened at the poles, the measure through the centre from north to south being about 26 miles shorter than that from east to west.

The circumference of the earth, or its measure round about, is 24,897 miles.

The diameter of the earth, or its measure from side to side through the centre, is 7924 miles.

The earth has two motions, the one round the sun, and the other round its own axis.

The motion of the earth round the sun produces the seasons, and measures the length of the year; the motion round its own axis produces day and night. The course or path of the earth round the sun is called its *orbit*.

The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through the centre from north to south.

The extreme points of the earth's axis are called the *north* and *south poles.*

The *equator* is a circle passing round the middle of the earth, at an equal distance from the two poles.

The equator, and all other geographical circles, are, for the convenience of fixing the position of places and measuring their distances, divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*°; each degree is subdivided into 60 *minutes'*; and each minute into 60 *seconds''*.

The equator divides the globe into the *northern* and *southern hemispheres.*

Latitude is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

Circles drawn parallel to the equator are called *parallels of latitude.*

The four remarkable parallels of latitude are the *arctic circle,* the *antarctic circle,* the *tropic of Cancer,* and the *tropic of Capricorn.*

The arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics divide the globe into five *zones;* the *torrid* zone, two *temperate* zones, and two *frigid* zones.

The torrid zone is between the tropics; the temperate zones are between the tropics and the polar circles; and the frigid zones are between the polar circles and the poles.

The lines drawn from pole to pole are called *meridians.*

The circle formed by two meridians divides the globe into *eastern* and *western* hemispheres.

Longitude is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The first meridian is that which passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The *ecliptic* is a circle round the middle region of the globe, corresponding to the sun's path in the heavens.

The ecliptic marks the line along which the sun's rays are vertical in the course of the year. It is divided into *12 parts called signs;* viz. Aries, the Ram; Taurus, the Bull; Gemini, the Twins; Cancer, the Crab; Leo, the

Lion; Virgo, the Virgin; Libra, the Balance; Scorpio, the Scorpion; Sagittarius, the Archer; Capricornus, the Goat; Aquarius, the Water-bearer; Pisces, the Fishes.

The *zenith* is that point in the heavens which is directly over our heads.

The *nadir* is the point exactly opposite to the zenith.

The circle equally distant from the zenith and the nadir is called the *rational horizon*.

The *sensible horizon* is the circle which bounds the view, where the earth and the sky appear to meet.

The figure of the earth, with its divisions, is represented by the *artificial terrestrial globe*.

On the artificial globe, latitude is marked on the *brazen meridian*, and longitude on the *equator*.

A *map* is a representation of the whole earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface.

The top of a map is the north; the bottom, the south; the right-hand side, the east; and the left-hand side, the west. In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. In maps of particular countries, longitude is marked at the top and the bottom, and latitude at the sides.

The surface of the earth consists of *land* and *water*.

The water occupies more than two-thirds of the surface of the earth.

The principal divisions of the land are *continents*, *islands*, *peninsulas*, *isthmuses*, and *capes*.

A *continent* is a very large portion of land.

An *island* is a smaller portion of land altogether surrounded by water.

A *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land joining two continents, or a peninsula and a continent.

A *cape* is a portion of land stretching into the sea.

A portion of land stretching into the sea is also called a *promontory*, *head*, *point*, or *ness*.

Mountains.
River.
Cape.
GULF.
Frith or Estuary.
SEA.
Isthmus.
BAY.
PENINSULA.
Strait.
ISLAND.
Channel.
Coast or Shore.
CONTINENT.
COUNTRY.
Creek or Inlet.
Harbour.
Rock.
Promontory.

The principal divisions of the water are *oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, straits,* and *rivers.*

An *ocean* is a very large portion of salt water.

A *sea* is a smaller portion of salt water.

A *lake* is a body of water altogether surrounded by land.

A *gulf* is a portion of water almost surrounded by land.

A *bay* is a portion of water running into the land, with a wider opening than a gulf.

Small portions of the sea running into the land, or sheltered by it, are also called *ports, havens, harbours, creeks,* and *roads.*

A *strait* is a narrow passage joining two seas.

When a strait is so shallow that it may be fathomed, it is called a *sound.* A longer and broader passage between two seas is called a *channel.*

A *river* is a stream of fresh water falling into a sea or lake.

The mouth of a river, when it widens into an arm of the sea, is called an *estuary* or *frith.*

The land on the surface of the earth is divided into five continents; namely, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AMERICA, and SOUTH AMERICA.

The land is also divided into four unequal parts called quarters; namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. According to another division, it is formed into six parts, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and *Australasia;* the last comprehending Australia and the adjacent islands. The islands in the Pacific Ocean are reckoned a seventh part, called *Polynesia.*

Europe, Asia, and Africa are sometimes called the *Eastern Continent* or *Old World;* and North America and South America, the *Western Continent* or *New World.*

Asia lies to the east of Europe. Africa lies to the south of Europe, and is separated from it by the Mediterranean

Sea. America lies to the west of Europe and Africa, and is separated from them by the Atlantic Ocean. Australasia, as its name implies, lies to the south-east of Asia. Polynesia signifies *many islands*.

Europe, Asia, North America, more than the half of Africa, and a small part of South America, are to the north of the equator; the remainder of Africa, and the greater part of South America, are to the south of it. Australasia is to the south, and Polynesia on both sides of the equator.

The water on the surface of the earth is divided into five oceans; viz. the *Northern* Ocean, the *Southern* Ocean, the *Atlantic* Ocean, the *Pacific* Ocean, and the *Indian* Ocean.

Properly speaking, there is only one ocean, which is naturally divided into two parts: the great *Eastern Basin*, comprehending the Southern, Pacific, and Indian Oceans; and the great *Western Basin*, comprehending the Northern and Atlantic Oceans.

The Northern Ocean lies round the north pole; the Southern Ocean, round the south pole; the Atlantic, between Europe and Africa on the one side, and North and South America on the other; the Pacific, between America and Asia; and the Indian Ocean, to the south of Asia, and between Africa and Australia.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest, occupying nearly half the globe.

The political divisions of the earth are *empires*, *kingdoms*, and *republics*.

An *empire* consists of several countries united under one sovereign, who is usually styled an emperor.

A *kingdom* is a country governed by a king.

A *republic* is a country which is governed by rulers chosen by their fellow-citizens.

The population of the earth is supposed to be above 800 millions. Of these a third part are Christians, about a sixth Mohammedans, four or five millions Jews, and the remainder Pagans. Of the Christians, about 130 millions are Roman Catholics, 62 millions are of the Greek church, and 50 or 60 millions are Protestants.

EUROPE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoph, and Mount Caucasus; East, the Caspian Sea, and Asia.

COUNTRIES.—1. ENG'LAND; 2. SCOT'LAND; 3. IRE'LAND; 4. FRANCE; 5. SPAIN; 6. POR'TUGAL; 7. BEL'GIUM; 8. HOL'LAND; 9. GER'MANY; 10. DEN'MARK; 11. NOR'WAY; 12. SWE'DEN; 13. RUS'SIA; 14. PO'LAND; 15. PRUS'SIA; 16. AUS'TRIA; 17. SWITZ'ERLAND; 18. IT'ALY; 19. TUR'KEY; 20. GREECE.

ISLANDS.—In the Northern Ocean, *No'va Zem'bla, Spitzber'gen;* in the Atlantic Ocean, *Ice'land, Great Brit'ain, Ire'land,* the *Azores';* in the Cattegat, *Zea'land, Fu'nen, Laa'land;* in the Baltic, *O'land, Goth'land, Oe'sel;* in the Mediterranean, *Major'ca, Minor'ca, Ic'iqa, Cor'sica, Sardin'ia, Si'cily, Mal'ta,* the *Io'nian Islands, Can'dia;* in the Archipelago, *Neg'ropont,* the *Cy'clades.*

PENINSULAS.—*Jut'land,* in Denmark; *More'a,* in Greece; *Crim'ea,* in the south of Russia.

ISTHMUSES.—*Isthmus of Cor'inth,* joining the Morea to the north of Greece; *Isthmus of Per'ekop,* joining the Crimea to Russia.

CAPES.—*North Cape,* in Lapland; *Naze,* in the south of Norway; *Skaw,* in the north of Denmark; *Dun'cansbay-head,* in the north of Scotland; *Cape Clear,* in the south of Ireland; *Land's End,* in the south-west of England; *Cape la Hogue,* in the north-west of France; *Cape Ortegal,* and *Cape Finisterre',* in the north-west of Spain; *Cape St Vin'cent,* in the south-west of Portugal; *Cape Spartiven'to,* in the south of Italy; *Cape Matapan',* in the south of Greece.

MOUNTAINS.—*Alps,* separating Italy from Germany, Switzerland, and France; *Pyrenees',* between France and Spain; *Ap'ennines,* in Italy; *Ho'mus* or the *Bal'kan Mountains,* in Turkey; *Carpa'thian Mountains,*

in Austria; *Dof'rine* or *Dov'refield Mountains*, and the *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden; *U'ral Mountains*, between Europe and Asia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—*White Sea*, in the north of Russia; *Ska'ger Rack*, between Denmark and Norway; *Cat'tegat*, between Denmark and Sweden; *Bal'tic*, between Sweden on the northern side, and Germany, Prussia, and Russia, on the southern; *Gulf of Ri'ga*, and *Gulf of Fin'land*, in the west of Russia; *Gulf of Both'nia*, between Sweden and Russia; *North Sea* or *German Ocean*, between Great Britain and the Continent; *St George's Channel* and *Irish Sea*, between Great Britain and Ireland; *English Channel*, between England and France; *Bay of Bis'cay*, on the west of France; *Mediterra'nean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; *Gulf of Ly'ons*, in the south of France; *Gulf of Gen'oa*, in the north-west of Italy; *Gulf of Tar'anto*, in the south of Italy; *Adriat'ic Sea* between Italy and Turkey; *Archipel'ago*, between Greece and Turkey in Asia; *Sea of Mar'mora*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; *Black Sea*, between Russia and Turkey in Asia; *Sea of Az'oph*, in the south of Russia.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Wai'gatz*, between Russia and Nova Zembla; *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland; *Straits of Do'ver*, joining the German Ocean and the English Channel; *Straits of Gibral'tar*, joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; *Straits of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; *Straits of Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; *Hel'lespont* or *Dardanelles'*, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; *Straits of Constantino'ple*, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; *Straits of Enik'ale*, joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

LAKES.—*Lake La'doga*, and *Lake One'ga*, in Russia; *Lake Wen'ner*, and *Lake Wet'ter*, in Sweden; *Lake of Gene'va*, in Switzerland; *Lake of Con'stance*, between Switzerland and Germany.

RIVERS.—The *Ta'gus*, in Spain and Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Ebro*, in the north-east of Spain, falls into the Mediterranean Sea; the *Rhone*, in the south of France, falls into the Gulf of Lyons; the *Loire'*, in the west of France, falls into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine*, in the north of France, falls into the English Channel; the *Thames*, in the south of England, falls into the German Ocean; the *Rhine*, in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, falls into the German Ocean; the *Elbe*, in Germany, falls into the German Ocean; the *O'der*, in Prussia, and the *Vis'tula*, in Poland and Prussia, fall into the Baltic Sea; the *Dnie'per*, in Russia, falls into the Black Sea; the *Don*, in Russia, falls into the Sea of Azoph; the *Vol'ga*, in Russia, falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Dan'ube*, in Austria and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea; the *Po*, in the north of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Venice.

CAPITALS.—1. Lon'don; 2. Ed'inburgh; 3. Dub'lin; 4. Par'is; 5. Madrid'; 6. Lis'bon; 7. Brus'sels; 8. Am'sterdam; 9. Frank'fort; 10. Copenha'gen; 11. Christia'nia; 12. Stock'holm; 13. St Pe'tersburg; 14. War'saw; 15. Berlin'; 16. Vien'na; 17. Berne; 18. Rome; 19. Constantino'ple; 20. Ath'ens.

Europe extends from 36° 0′ to 71° 10′ N. lat.; and from 9° 30′ W. to 68° 0′ E. long. Length, from Cape Matapan in Greece to the North Cape in Lapland, 2400 miles; breadth, from the west of France to the mouth of the river Ural in Russia, 2600 miles. Extent, 3,800,000 square miles. Population, about 244 millions.

Europe is the smallest but the most important of the grand divisions of the earth, its inhabitants being superior to those of every other part of the world in civilisation, arts, manufactures, commerce, literature, and science. The form of government in most of the leading states is limited monarchy; and the Christian religion prevails in every country, except Turkey, which is Mohammedan. The following are the political divisions of Europe:—

BRITISH EMPIRE, comprehending England, Scotland, and Ireland; FRANCE; SPAIN; PORTUGAL; BELGIUM; HOLLAND; GERMANY, comprehending Sax-

ony, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and a number of small principalities; DENMARK; SWEDEN, including Norway; RUSSIA, including the modern kingdom of Poland; PRUSSIA, comprehending Prussia Proper, part of Germany, and part of Poland; AUSTRIA, comprehending Hungary, part of Germany, part of Poland, and part of Italy; SWITZERLAND; ITALIAN STATES, comprehending the States of the Church, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and several smaller principalities; TWO SICILIES, comprehending the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily; SARDINIA, comprehending the northwest of Italy and the island of Sardinia; TURKEY in Europe; GREECE.

ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, Europe, the Caspian Sea, Mount Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Pacific Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. TUR'KEY IN ASIA; 2. ARA'BIA; 3. PER'SIA; 4. AFGHAN'ISTAN; 5. HINDOSTAN'; 6. EASTERN PENIN'SULA; 7. CHI'NA; 8. THIB'ET; 9. EASTERN OR CHINESE TAR'TARY; 10. WESTERN OR INDEPENDENT TAR'TARY; 11. SIBE'RIA OR RUSSIA IN ASIA; 12. JAPAN'.

ISLANDS.—In the Levant, *Cy'prus;* southward from Hindostan, *Ceylon';* southward from the Eastern Peninsula, *Suma'tra;* eastward, *Ja'va, Bor'neo, Cel'ebes,* the *Molucʻcas* or *Spice Islands, New Guin'ea;* southward from New Guinea, *Austra'lia* and *Van Die'men's Land;* north-east from Borneo, *Phil'ippine Islands;* northward, *Formo'sa;* eastward from Chinese Tartary, *Japan' Islands;* south-east from Australia, *New Zea'land;* northward, the *Friendly Islands;* eastward, the *Society Islands;* northward, the Sand'wich Islands.

PENINSULAS.—*Kamtschat'ka,* in the east of Siberia; *Core'a,* in the south-east of Chinese Tartary; *Malac'ca* or *Malay'a,* in the south of the Eastern Peninsula.

CAPES.—*Cape Sev'ero,* or *North-east Cape,* in the north of Siberia; *East Cape,* at Behring's Straits; *Cape Lopat'ka,* in the south of Kamtschatka; *Cape Cambo'dia,* and *Cape Roma'nia,* in the south of the Eastern Peninsula; *Cape Ne'grais,* in the south of the Birman Empire; *Cape Com'orin,* in the south of Hindostan.

MOUNTAINS.—*Him'maleh* or *Himala'ya Mountains,* in the north of Hindostan; *Alta'ian Mountains,* in the south of Siberia; *Mount Cau'casus,* between the Black Sea and the Caspian; *Mount Tau'rus,* and *Mount Leb'anon,* in Turkey in Asia; *Mount Ar'arat,* in Armenia; *Mount Si'nai,* in Arabia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—*Levant',* the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea; *Red Sea,* between Arabia and Africa; *Arabian Sea,* between Arabia and Hindostan; *Persian Gulf,* between Arabia and Persia; *Bay of Bengal',* between Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; *Gulf of Siam',* in the south of the Eastern Peninsula; *Gulf of Tonquin',* in the north-east of the Eastern Peninsula; *Chinese Sea,* on the south of China; *Yellow Sea,* between China and Corea; *Sea of Japan',* between Chinese Tartary and the Japan Islands; *Sea of Ochotsk',* between Siberia and Kamtschatka; *Sea of Kamtschat'ka,* between Kamtschatka and America.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Babelman'deb,* joining the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; *Straits of Or'mus,* joining the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean; *Palk's Channel* and the *Gulf of Manaar',* between Hindostan and Ceylon; *Straits of Malac'ca,* between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra; *Straits of Sun'da,* between Sumatra and Java; *Straits of Macas'sar,* between Borneo and Celebes; *Torres' Straits,* between New Guinea and Australia; *Bass' Straits,* between Australia and Van Diemen's Land; *Beh'ring's Straits,* between Asia and North America.

LAKES.—*Cas'pian Sea*, on the north of Persia; *Sea of A'ral*, in Independent Tartary; *Lake Bai'kal*, in the south of Siberia.

RIVERS.—The *Euphra'tes*, and the *Ti'gris*, in Turkey in Asia, fall into the Persian Gulf; the *In'dus*, in the north-west of Hindostan, falls into the Indian Ocean; the *Gan'ges*, and the *Brahmapoo'tra*, in the north-east of Hindostan, fall into the Bay of Bengal; the *Irrawa'dy*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Bay of Bengal; the *Maykiang'* or *Cambo'dia*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Chinese Sea; the *Yang-tse-kiang'* or *Kiankú*, and the *Hoang'-ho*, in China, fall into the Pacific; the *Amoor'* or *Sagha'lien*, in Chinese Tartary, falls into the Sea of Ochotsk; the *Le'na*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *Obi*, in the north of Siberia, fall into the Northern Ocean; the *U'ral*, in the south-west of Siberia, falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Ji'hon* or *Ox'us*, and the *Sihon* or *Jaxar'tes*, in Independent Tartary, fall into the Sea of Aral.

CAPITALS.—1. Smyr'na; 2. Mec'ca; 3. Teheran'; 4. Cabul'; 5. Calcut'ta; 6. A'va; 7. Pekin'; 8. Lee'sa; 9. Cash'gar; 10. Bokha'ra; 11. Tobolsk'; 12. Jed'do.

Asia extends from 1° 20′ to 78° N. lat., and from 26° to 190° E. long. Length, from the mouth of the Dardanelles to the Islands of Japan, 6000 miles; breadth, from the south of Malacca to Cape Severo in Siberia, 5300 miles. Extent, including the islands, 20,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 460 millions.

Asia is the largest and most interesting of the great divisions of the globe. In this quarter of the world, man was created, the chosen people of God were settled, and the Redeemer suffered and died: here also flourished three of the great empires of antiquity. At present, the governments of Asia are generally despotic; and the prevailing forms of religion are idolatry and Mohammedanism.

AFRICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Southern Ocean; East, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

COUNTRIES.—1. E'GYPT; BAR'BARY (comprehending 2. TRIP'OLI and BAR'CA; 3. TU'NIS; 4. ALGIERS'; 5. FEZ and MOROC'CO); 6. SENEGAM'BIA; 7. UPPER GUIN'EA; 8. LOWER GUIN'EA; 9. CAPE COLONY; 10. Country of the HOT'TENTOTS and CAF'FRES; 11. MOCARAN'GA; 12. MOZAMBIQUE'; 13. ZANGUEBAR'; 14. A'JAN; 15. ABYSSIN'IA; 16. NU'BIA; 17. SAHA'RA or the GREAT DESERT; 18. FEZ'ZAN; 19. NIGRI'TIA or SOU'DAN (comprehending BAMBAR'RA, TIMBUC'TOO, HOUS'SA, BOR'NOU, DAR'FUR, &c.).

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic Ocean, *Madei'ra, Cana'ries, Cape Verde Islands, Fernan'do Po, St Thom'as, Ascen'sion, St Hele'na;* in the Indian Ocean, *Madagas'car, Bour'bon, Mauri'tius* or *Isle of France, Com'oro Isles, Soco'tra.*

ISTHMUS.—*Su'ez,* joining Africa and Asia, and separating the Red Sea from the Mediterranean.

CAPES.—*Cape Bon,* and *Cape Spar'tel,* on the north; *Cape Blan'co,* and *Cape Verde,* on the west; *Cape of Good Hope,* and *Cape Agul'has,* on the south; *Cape Guar'dafui,* on the east.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount At'las,* in the west of Barbary; *Mountains of Kong,* in the south of Nigritia; the *Cam'eroons,* opposite Fernando Po; *Mountains of the Moon,* south-west from Abyssinia; *Mountains of Lupa'ta,* on the west of Mozambique and Zanguebar; *Peak of Teneriffe',* in the Canaries.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Si'dra,* and *Gulf of Ca'bes,* on the north; *Gulf of Guin'ea,* on the west; *Saldan'ha Bay, Table Bay,* and *False Bay,* on the south; *Channel of Mozambique',* between the mainland and Madagascar.

LAKES.—*Lake Tchad,* in Nigritia; Lake Dembea,

in Abyssinia; *Lake Mara'vi,* near the mountains of Lupata.

Rivers.—The *Nile* flows through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, into the Mediterranean; the *Sen'egal,* in the north of Senegambia, and the *Gam'bia,* in the south of it, fall into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra* flows through the west of Nigritia and the east of Upper Guinea into the Gulf of Guinea; the *Zaire* or *Con'go,* and the *Coan'za,* flow through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic; the *Or'ange* flows through the north of the country of the Hottentots, into the Atlantic; the *Zambe'zi* or *Cua'ma* flows through the south of Mozambique into the Indian Ocean.

Capitals.—1. Cai'ro; 2. Trip'oli; 3. Tu'nis; 4. Algiers'; 5. Fez and Moroc'co; 8. St Sal'vador; 9. Cape Town; 12. Mozambique'; 15. Gon'dar; 16. Sennaar'; 18. Mour'zouk; 19. Se'go, Timbuc'too, Sack'atoo, Kou'ka, Cob'be.

Africa extends from 37° 20′ N. to 34° 50′ S. lat.; and from 17° 30′ W. to 51° 20′ E. long. Length from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, nearly 5000 miles; breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, about 4600 miles. Extent 12,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 70 millions.

Africa is the least known of the great divisions of the globe. Egypt, and some of the other countries in the north, attained a high degree of improvement in ancient times; but the civilized world was scarcely acquainted with the west, south, and south-east coasts, till the fifteenth century; and it was not till very lately that travellers were able to make their way into Central Africa. The greater part of the southern interior still remains unexplored. Although large tracts of the African continent are occupied by deserts of sand, the soil, wherever there is sufficient moisture, is fertile, and vegetation very luxuriant. Africa is inhabited by several distinct races of people; the Moors in the north, the Negroes in the middle, and the Caffres and Hottentots in the south. Nearly the whole of them *are in a state of* barbarism: they are totally unacquainted *with civil liberty,* and are either Mohammedans or idolaters.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Pacific Ocean, the Isthmus of Darien, and the Gulf of Mexico; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. BRITISH AMER'ICA; 2. INDIAN COUNTRIES; 3. RUSSIAN AMER'ICA; 4. UNITED STATES; 5. TEX'AS; 6. MEX'ICO; 7. GUATEMA'LA or CENTRAL AMER'ICA.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic, *West Indies, Bermu'das, Cape Bret'on, Prince Edward Island, Newfound'land;* north-east from British America, *Green'land;* in the Northern Ocean, the *North Georgian Islands;* in the North Pacific, the *Aleu'tian Islands.*

PENINSULAS.—*No'va Sco'tia,* in the south-east of British America; *Flor'ida,* in the south-east of the United States; *Yu'catan,* in the south-east of Mexico; *Califor'nia,* in the west of Mexico; *Alas'ka,* in the south-west of Russian America.

CAPES.—*Cape Fare'well,* in the south of Greenland; *Cape Chid'ley,* in the north, and *Cape Charles,* in the east of British America; *Cape Sa'ble,* in the south of Nova Scotia; *Cape Flor'ida* and *Cape Sa'ble* or *Tan'cha,* in the south of Florida; *Cape St Lu'cas,* in the south of California; *Cape Prince of Wales,* at Behring's Straits.

MOUNTAINS.—*Appala'chian* or *Al'leghany Mountains,* in the United States; *Rocky Mountains,* running parallel to the west coast of North America; *Mount Fair'weather,* and *Mount St Eli'as,* on the coast of Russian America.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baffin's Bay,* on the north-west of Greenland; *Gulf of Boo'thia,* and *Hud'son's Bay,* on the north of British America; *James' Bay,* in the south of Hudson's Bay; *Gulf of St Law'rence,* between British America and Newfoundland; Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Chesapeake

Bay, in the east of the United States; *Gulf* or *Channel of Flor'ida*, between the United States and the Bahama Islands; *Gulf of Mex'ico*, on the south of the United States; *Bay of Campeach'y*, on the coast of Mexico; *Bay of Hondu'ras*, on the coast of Guatemala; *Gulf of Califor'nia*, on the west of Mexico.

Straits.—*Da'vis' Straits*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; *Bar'row's Straits*, and *Prince Regent's Inlet*, joining the Northern Ocean and Baffin's Bay; *Hud'son's Straits*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay; *Straits of Belleisle'*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; *Beh'ring's Straits*, between North America and Asia.

Lakes.—*Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Lake Athabas'ca*, and *Lake Win'nipeg*, in the Indian Countries; between British America and the United States, *Lake Supe'rior*, *Lake Mich'igan*, *Lake Hu'ron*, *Lake E'rie*, and *Lake Onta'rio*; in Guatemala, *Lake Nicarag'ua*.

Rivers.—The *St Law'rence* flows through British America into the Atlantic; the *Mississip'pi* flows through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico; from the east it receives the *Il'linois* and the *Ohi'o*, and from the west the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*; the *Ri'o Bra'vo* or *del Nor'te*, in the east of Mexico, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Colum'bia*, in the north-west of the United States, falls into the Pacific; the *Macken'zie River*, the *Cop'permine River*, and the *Great Fish* or *Back's River*, in the Indian Countries, flow northward into the Arctic Ocean.

Capitals.—1. King'ston; 4. Wash'ington; 5. Aus'tin; 6. Mex'ico; 7. Guatema'la.

North America extends from 8° to 72° N. lat.; and from 55° 20′ to 168° W. long. Length from north to south, 4400 miles; breadth from the east of Nova Scotia to the mouth of Columbia river, 3000 miles. Extent 8,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 30 millions.

The West Indies were discovered by Columbus in 1492, and North America by John Cabot, who sailed from Bristol in 1497. The eastern part of the continent was long subject to the British, and the southern part to the Spaniards. But, towards the end of the last century, a large portion of the colonies of Great Britain renounced allegiance to the mother country, and established the republic of the United States; and, in the present century, the Spanish colonies in Mexico, Texas, and Guatemala have followed their example. All the inhabitants of European descent profess the Christian religion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Southern Ocean; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. COLOM'BIA (comprehending NEW GRAN'ADA, VENEZUE'LA, and ECUA'DOR); 2. GUIA'NA; 3. BRAZIL'; 4. PERU'; 5. BOLIV'IA or UPPER PERU; 6. CHI'LI; 7. LA PLA'TA; 8. PAR'AGUAY; 9. BAN'DA ORIENT'AL or UR'UGUAY; 10. PATAGO'NIA.

ISLANDS.—South from Patagonia, *Ter'ra del Fu'ego;* eastward, *Falk'land Islands;* west from Chili, *Ju'an Fernan'dez;* west from Colombia, *Galapa'gos.*

ISTHMUS.—*Panama'* or *Da'rien,* joining North and South America.

CAPES.—*Cape St Roque,* in the east of Brazil; *Cape Horn,* on the south of Terra del Fuego.

MOUNTAINS.—*An'des* or *Cordil'leras,* extending along the west coast from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Da'rien,* and *Gulf of Maracai'bo,* on the coast of Colombia; *Estuary of the Am'azon,* and *Bay of All Saints,* on the coast of Brazil; *Estuary of the La Plata,* between La Plata and the Banda Oriental; *Gulf of Guay'aquil,* and Bay of *Panama'* in the Pacific, on the west coast of Colombia.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Magel'lan*, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego; *Straits of Le Maire*, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Island.

LAKES.—*Lake Maracai'bo*, in Colombia; *Lake Titica'ca*, in Bolivia.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na* and *Orino'co*, in Colombia; the *Essequi'bo*, in Guiana; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, and the *San Francis'co*, in Brazil; the *La Pla'ta*, in La Plata.

CAPITALS.—1. Bogota', Carac'cas, Qui'to; 2. George Town; 3. Ri'o Janei'ro or St Sebas'tian; 4. Li'ma; 5. Chuquisa'ca; 6. Santia'go; 7. Bue'nos Ay'res; 8. Assump'tion; 9. Mon'te Vid'eo.

South America extends from 12° 20′ N. to 56° S. lat.; and from 35° to 83° W. long. Length, from north to south, 4700 miles; breadth, from east to west, 3200 miles. Extent, 7,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 15 millions.

South America was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage. The northern, western, and southern parts of it were colonized by the Spaniards, and Brazil by the Portuguese. It is now divided into a number of independent states; with the exception of Guiana, which belongs to the British, Dutch, and French; and Patagonia, which is occupied by native tribes. The prevailing form of religion in South America is Roman Catholic.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Scotland; West, the Irish Sea and St George's Channel; South, the English Channel; East, the German Ocean.

ENGLAND contains forty COUNTIES, namely,—Northum'berland; Cum'berland; Dur'ham; West'moreland; Lan'cashire; York; Chesh'ire; Shrop'shire or Sal'op; Her'eford; Mon'mouth; Lin'coln; Nor'folk; Suf'folk; Es'sex; Der'by; Not'tingham; Staf'ford; *Lei'cester*; Rut'land; Wor'cester; War'wick; *Northamp'ton*; Hunt'ingdon; Cam'bridge; Glou'cester;

Ox'ford; Buck'ingham; Bed'ford; Hert'ford; Mid'dlesex; Kent; Sur'rey; Sus'sex; Berk'shire; Hamp'shire; Wilt'shire; Dor'set; Som'erset; Dev'on; Corn'wall.

WALES contains twelve COUNTIES, namely,—Flint; Den'bigh; Carnar'von; An'glesea; Mer'ioneth; Mont'gom'ery; Rad'nor; Car'digan; Pem'broke; Carmar'then; Breck'nock; Glamor'gan.

ISLANDS.—*Holy Island*, on the coast of Northumberland; *Shep'pey*, in the north, and *Than'et*, in the north-east of Kent; *Wight*, on the south of Hampshire; *Jer'sey*, *Guern'sey*, *Al'derney*, and *Sark*, near the coast of France; *Scil'ly Isles*, south-west from Cornwall; *An'glesea*, in the north-west of Wales; *Man*, in the Irish Sea.

SAND BANKS.—*Dog'ger Bank*, in the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Jutland; *Good'win Sands*, on the east of Kent.

CAPES.—*Flam'borough Head*, and *Spurn Head*, in Yorkshire; *North Fore'land*, *South Fore'land*, and *Dungeness'*, in Kent; *Beach'y Head*, in Sussex; *Nee'dles*, on the west of the Isle of Wight; *St Al'ban's Head*, and *Port'land Point*, in Dorsetshire; *Start Point*, in Devonshire; *Liz'ard Point*, and *Land's End*, in Cornwall; *St Da'vid's Head*, in Pembroke; *Hol'y Head*, in Anglesea; *St Bees Head*, in Cumberland.

MOUNTAINS.—*Che'viot Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland; *Skid'daw* and *Scafell'*, in Cumberland; *Helvel'lyn*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Whern'side*, *In'gleborough*, and *Pen'nygant*, in the north-west of Yorkshire; the *Peak*, in Derbyshire; *Wrek'in*, in Shropshire; *Snow'don*, in Carnarvonshire; *Ar'ran Fow'dy*, and *Ca'der I'dris*, in Merionethshire; *Plinlim'mon*, in the south-west of Montgomery; *Vann* or the *Bead'on*, in Brecknock.

BAYS.—*Brid'lington Bay*, in the east of Yorkshire; *Hum'ber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; the *Wash*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; *Yar'mouth Roads*, on the east of Norfolk; the Downs, between the coast of Kent and the Goodwin Sands; *Spit'head*, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Tor-

bay', in the south-east of Devonshire; *Mounts Bay*, in the south of Cornwall; *Bris'tol Channel*, between Somerset and Glamorgan; *Mil'ford Haven*, and *St Brides Bay*, in the west of Pembrokeshire; the *Me'nai Strait*, between Carnarvon and Anglesea; *More'cambe Bay*, in the north-west of Lancashire; *Sol'way Frith*, between Cumberland and Scotland.

LAKES.—*Der'wentwater* or *Kes'wick Lake*, in Cumberland; *Ulls'water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire.

RIVERS.—The *Tyne*, in Northumberland; the *Wear*, in Durham; the *Tees*, between Durham and York; the *Ouse*, in Yorkshire; the *Trent*, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; the *Hum'ber*, formed by the junction of the Ouse and the Trent; the *With'am*, in Lincoln; the *Great Ouse*, in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; the *Thames*, from Gloucester, separating Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, Essex from Kent; the *Med'way*, in Kent; the *E'den*, in Westmoreland and Cumberland; the *Mer'sey*, in Lancashire; the *Dee*, from Wales; the *Sev'ern*, in the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester; the *Wye*, flowing through Radnor and Hereford, and separating Monmouth from Gloucester; the *Lower A'von*, which separates Gloucester from Somerset; the *It'chen*, and the *Test*, in Hampshire; the *A'von*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; and the *Exe*, in Devonshire.

TOWNS IN ENGLAND.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—On the Tyne, *Newcas'tle*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive coal-mines; at the mouth of the river, *North Shields*; on the Wansbeck, *Mor'peth*, noted for its cattle-markets; northward, on the Aln, *Aln'wick*; on the Tweed, *Ber'wick*, which enjoys the privileges of a county.

CUMBERLAND.—On the Eden, *Car'lisle*, with a cathedral; on the coast, *Whiteha'ven*, with large coal-works in the neighbourhood; on the lake of the same name, *Kes'wick*.

DURHAM.—On the Wear, *Dur'ham*, with a cathedral; at the mouth of the Wear, *Sun'derland*, with a fine cast-iron bridge; on the Tees, *Stock'ton*; westward, *Dar'lington*.

WESTMORELAND.—On the Eden, *Ap'pleby*; southward, *Ken'dal*.

LANCASHIRE.—On the Lune, *Lan'caster*, with a noble castle; on the Ribble, *Pres'ton*, where the Pretender's forces were defeated in 1715; eastward, *Black'burn*; near the mouth of the Mersey, *Liv'erpool*, the second seaport in the kingdom; eastward, *War'rington*; farther east, *Man'chester*, noted for its great cotton manufactures; north-east, *Old'ham*; northward, *Roch'dale*; westward, *Bol'ton*.

YORK.—On the Ouse, *York*, with a beautiful cathedral; westward, *Har'rowgate*; on the Aire, *Leeds*, the great seat of the woollen manufactures; on the Calder, *Wake'field*; westward, *Hal'ifax*; southward, *Hud'dersfield*; on the Don, *Shef'field*, famous for its manufactures of cutlery and plated goods; farther down the river, *Don'caster*, noted for its races; on the Humber, *Hull*, a large seaport; northward, on the coast, *Scar'borough*, and *Whit'by*.

CHESHIRE.—On the Dee, *Ches'ter*; eastward, *Mac'clesfield*, a principal seat of the silk manufactures; on the Mersey, *Stock'port*.

SHROPSHIRE or SALOP.—On the Severn, *Shrews'bury*, where Henry IV. defeated Hotspur in 1403.

HEREFORD.—On the Wye, *Her'eford*.

MONMOUTH.—On the Wye, *Mon'mouth*, the birthplace of Henry V.; near the mouth of the Usk, *New'port*.

LINCOLN.—On the Witham, *Lin'coln*, with a cathedral; at the mouth of the river, *Bos'ton*, a seaport; on the Trent, *Gains'borough*.

NORFOLK.—On the Yare, *Nor'wich*, noted for its manufacture of crape; at the mouth of the river, *Yar'mouth*, a seaport; at the mouth of the Ouse, *Lynn Re'gis*.

SUFFOLK.—On the Orwell, *Ips'wich*, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey; on the Larke, *Bury* St Ed'munds; on the coast, *Lowe'stoft*, a seaport, the most easterly town in England.

Essex.—On the Chelmer, *Chelms'ford;* on the Colne, *Col'chester;* on the coast, *Har'wich*, a seaport.

Derby.—On the Derwent, *Der'by*, where the first English silk-mill was erected in 1718; northward, *Mat'lock*, and north-west, *Bux'ton*, celebrated for their mineral waters; eastward, *Ches'terfield.*

Nottingham.—On the Trent, *Not'tingham*, the chief seat of the stocking and lace manufactures; higher up the river, *New'ark;* westward, *Mans'field.*

Stafford.—On the Sow, *Staf'ford;* south-east, *Litch'field*, the birthplace of Dr Samuel Johnson; south-west, *Wolverhamp'ton*, noted for its hardware manufactures; north from Stafford, *Newcas'tle-under-Lyne*, with extensive potteries in the neighbourhood.

Leicester.—On the Soar, *Lei'cester*, noted for its manufacture of worsted stockings.

Rutland.—In the west of the county, *Oak'ham.*

Worcester.—On the Severn, *Wor'cester*, where Cromwell defeated the army of Charles II. in 1651; southward, *Mal'vern*, celebrated for its medicinal waters; on the Stour, *Kid'derminster*, noted for its manufacture of carpets; northward, *Dud'ley.*

Warwick.—On the Avon, *War'wick*, with a famous castle; farther down the river, *Strat'ford*, where Shakspeare was born in 1564; north from Warwick, *Cov'entry*, noted for its manufacture of ribbons; near the borders of Staffordshire, *Bir'mingham*, famous for its hardware manufactures.

Northampton.—On the Nen, *Northamp'ton;* below it, *Pe'terborough.*

Huntingdon.—On the Great Ouse, *Hunt'ingdon*, where Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599.

Cambridge.—On the Cam or Granta, *Cam'bridge*, with a celebrated university; on the Great Ouse, *E'ly*, with a cathedral.

Gloucester.—On the Severn, *Glou'cester*, with a cathedral; above it, *Tewkes'bury*, the scene of a decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471; south-east, *Chelt'enham*, frequented for its mineral waters; on the Lower Avon, *Bris'tol*, the third seaport in the kingdom.

OXFORD.—On the Isis or Thames, *Ox'ford*, with a famous university.

BUCKINGHAM.—On the Great Ouse, *Buck'ingham;* southward, *Ayles'bury;* on the Thames, *E'ton*, celebrated for its public school.

BEDFORD.—On the Great Ouse, *Bed'ford.*

HERTFORD.—On the Lea, *Hert'ford;* westward, *St Al'bans.*

MIDDLESEX.—On the Thames, LON'DON, the largest and wealthiest city in Europe.

KENT.—On the Medway, *Maid'stone*, the principal seat of the hop trade; on the Stour, *Can'terbury*, the archbishop of which is primate of all England; on the Thames, *Green'wich*, with the Royal Observatory through which the first meridian passes; farther down the river, *Wool'wich;* in the Isle of Thanet, *Mar'gate*, and *Ram'sgate;* on the coast, *Do'ver*, 26 miles from Calais; on the Medway, *Tun'bridge.*

SURREY.—On the Wey, *Guild'ford;* south-west, *Croy'don;* on the Thames, *South'wark* or the *Borough*, a suburb of London.

SUSSEX.—Near the coast, *Chi'chester*, with a cathedral; eastward, *Lewes;* on the coast *Bright'on*, a fashionable watering-place; eastward, *Ha'stings*, where William the Conqueror defeated Harold in 1066.

BERKSHIRE.—On the Thames, *Read'ing;* farther down the river, *Wind'sor*, a favourite residence of the British sovereigns.

HAMPSHIRE.—On the Itchen, *Win'chester*, famous for its public school; at the mouth of the river, *Southamp'ton;* south-east, on a small peninsula, *Ports'mouth*, the principal station of the British navy.

WILTSHIRE.—On the Avon, *Sal'isbury*, with a cathedral, the spire of which is 410 feet high; on the Avon, *Brad'ford*, noted for the manufacture of broadcloth.

DORSET.—On the Frome, *Dor'chester;* southward, *Wey'mouth*, a noted bathing-place; eastward, *Poole.*

SOMERSET.—On the Lower Avon, *Bath*, celebrated for its medicinal waters; in the interior of the county, *Wells, with a* cathedral; on the Tone, *Taun'ton.*

DEVON.—On the Exe, *Ex'eter;* in the south-west of the county, *Ply'mouth*, the second station in the kingdom for ships of war; westward, *Dev'onport;* northward, *Tav'istock.*

CORNWALL.—In the east of the county, *Laun'ceston;* south-west, on the coast, *Fal'mouth*, from which packets regularly sail for the Mediterranean and the West Indies; northward, *Tru'ro;* near the Land's End, *Pen'zance.*

TOWNS IN WALES.—FLINT.—On the Dee, *Flint;* north-west, *Hol'ywell*, with large copper-works; westward, *St As'aph.*

DENBIGH.—On the Clwyd, *Den'bigh;* south-east, *Wrex'ham;* on the Dee, *Llangol'len.*

CARNARVON.—On the Menai Strait, *Carnar'von* and *Ban'gor;* at the mouth of the Conway, *Con'way.*

ANGLESEA.—On the Menai Strait, *Beauma'ris;* in the west, on a small island, *Hol'yhead*, from which the Irish packets sail.

MERIONETH.—At the foot of Cader Idris, *Dolgel'ly.*

MONTGOMERY.—Near the Severn, *Montgom'ery;* northward, *Welch'pool.*

RADNOR.—On the Somergill, *New Rad'nor;* on the Lugg, *Pres'teign.*

CARDIGAN.—Near the mouth of the Teify, *Car'digan;* northward, on the coast, *Aberyst'with.*

PEMBROKE.—On Milford Haven, *Pem'broke;* on the Cleddy, *Hav'erfordwest;* westward, *St David's.*

CARMARTHEN.—On the Towy, *Carmar'then;* on the coast, *Llanel'ly.*

BRECKNOCK.—On the Usk, *Bre'con.*

GLAMORGAN.—At the mouth of the Taafe, *Car'diff*, where Robert duke of Normandy was imprisoned by his brother Henry I.; near Cardiff, *Landaff'*, with the ruins of an ancient cathedral; northward, *Mer'thyr Tyd'vil*, with extensive iron-works; south-west, on the coast, *Swan'sea.*

TOWNS IN THE ISLANDS.—In the Isle of Wight, *New'port* and *Cowes;* in Jersey, *St He'lier;* in Guernsey, *St Pierre';* in the Isle of Man, *Doug'las, Ram'sey, Peel*, and *Cas'tleton.*

England extends from 49° 58′ to 55° 46′ N. lat., and from 1° 45′ E. to 5° 40′ W. long. Length, from Berwick to the south-east of Dorsetshire, 360 miles; breadth, from the east of Essex to St David's Head, 280 miles. Extent, 57,960 square miles. Population, including the army and navy on shore, 15,911,725.

The climate of England is variable. The soil is generally fertile, and highly cultivated; and, except in the northern counties and in Wales, the country is comparatively level. Great attention is paid to the breeding of horses, black-cattle, and sheep. England is rich in minerals, particularly iron, lead, tin, and coals. The manufactures, especially of cotton goods, woollens, and hardware, are the most extensive in the world; and trade is carried on with almost every part of the globe. Literature and science have long been cultivated with great success; but the lower orders are not so well educated as in some other parts of Europe. The English people are remarkable for their habits of good order and industry; they have high ideas of personal comfort, and are very jealous of their civil rights. The form of government is a limited monarchy, the supreme power being vested in the Queen, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The established religion is Episcopacy, from which, however, there are many dissenters.

SCOTLAND

Boundaries.—North, the Atlantic Ocean; West, the Atlantic Ocean and North Channel; South, the Solway Frith and England; East, the German Ocean.

Scotland contains thirty-three Counties, namely,—Ork'ney and Shet'land; Caith'ness; Suth'erland; Ross; Crom'arty; Inverness'; Nairn; El'gin or Mor'ay; Banff'; Aberdeen'; Kincar'dine or Mearns; For'far or Angus; Fife; Kinross'; Clackman'nan; Perth; Argyll'; Bute; Dumbar'ton; Stir'ling; Linlith'gow or West Lo'thian; Ed'inburgh or Mid-Lothian; Had'dington or East Lothian; Ber'wick; Rox'burgh; Sel'kirk; Pee'bles; Lan'ark or Clydes'dale; Ren'frew; Ayr; Dumfries'; Kirkcud'bright; Wig'town.

ISLANDS.—On the north, the *Ork'ney Islands*, the principal of which are *Pomo'na* or *Main'land*, and *Hoy*; the *Shet'land Islands*, the principal of which are *Main'land*, and *Yell*; on the west, the *Heb'rides* or *Western Islands*, the principal of which are *Lew'is*, *North Uist*, *Benbec'ula*, *South Uist*, *Bar'ra*, &c., *Skye*, *Rum*, *Coll*, *Tiree'*, *Mull*, *Staf'fa*, *Io'na* or *I'colmkill*, *Ju'ra*, *Isla*; *Bute*, *Ar'ran*.

CAPES.—*Cape Wrath*, in Sutherland; *Dun'net Head*, and *Dun'cansbay Head*, in Caithness; *Tar'bet Ness*, in Cromartyshire; *Kinnaird's Head*, and *Buch'an Ness*, in Aberdeenshire; *Fife Ness*, in Fifeshire; *St Abb's Head*, in Berwickshire; *Bur'row Head*, and the *Mull of Gal'loway*, in Wigtownshire; *Mull of Cantire'*, in the south, and *Point of Ardnamurch'an*, in the north-west of Argyllshire; *Butt of Lewis*, in the north of Lewis.

MOUNTAINS.—*Ben Wy'vis*, west from the Cromarty Frith; *Cairngorm'*, on the borders of Inverness-shire; *Ben Macdhui'*, in the south-west of Aberdeenshire; in the south of Inverness-shire, *Ben Ne'vis*, the loftiest mountain in Great Britain; the *Gram'pians*, the principal of which are *Mount Bat'tock*, on the borders of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar, *Schiehal'lion*, *Ben Law'ers*, *Ben More*, *Ben Le'di*, in Perthshire, and *Ben Lo'mond*, in Stirlingshire; *Ben Cru'achan*, north-west from Loch Awe; *Och'ils*, in the south of Perthshire; *Pent'land Hills*, in Mid-Lothian; *Lam'mermoor Hills*, between East Lothian and Berwickshire; *Tin'tock*, in Lanarkshire; the *Low'thers*, and the *Lead Hills*, between Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

FRITHS, BAYS, AND LOCHS.—*Pent'land Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkney Islands; *Dor'noch Frith*, between Sutherland and Ross; *Crom'arty Frith*, between Ross and Cromarty; *Mor'ay Frith*, between Ross-shire and the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray; *Frith of Tay*, separating the counties of Forfar and Perth from Fifeshire; *Frith of Forth*, between Fife and the Lothians; *Sol'way Frith*, separating the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright from Cumberland; *Wig'town Bay*, between Kirkcudbright and Wig-

town; *Luce Bay*, in the south, and *Loch Ry'an*, in the north-west of Wigtownshire; *Frith of Clyde*, separating Ayr and Renfrew from Bute, Argyll, and Dumbarton; *Loch Long*, between Dumbarton and Argyll; *Loch Fyne*, in the south of Argyll; *Sound of Ju'ra*, between Argyll and the island of Jura; *Loch Et'ive*, and *Loch Linnhe*, in the north-west of Argyll; *Sound of Mull*, between Argyll and the island of Mull; *Loch Broom*, in the north-west of Ross-shire; *Minch*, separating the mainland and the Isle of Skye from Lewis.

Lakes.—*Loch Shin*, in Sutherland; *Loch Maree'*, in Ross-shire; *Loch Ness*, *Loch Loch'y*, and *Loch Lag'gan*, in Inverness-shire; *Loch Er'icht*, in the counties of Inverness and Perth; *Loch Ran'noch*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Erne*, and *Loch Ket'terin*, in Perthshire; *Loch Awe*, in Argyllshire; *Loch Lo'mond*, between Stirling and Dumbarton; in Kinross-shire, *Loch Le'ven*, on an island in which Queen Mary was detained a prisoner.

Rivers.—The *Spey* flows through the counties of Inverness and Elgin, into the Moray Frith; the *Don*, and the *Dee*, in Aberdeenshire; the *North Esk*, and the *South Esk*, in Forfarshire; the *Tay*, in Perthshire; the *Forth*, from Stirlingshire; the *Tweed*, from the counties of Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick, all fall into the German Ocean; the *Esk*, the *An'nan*, and the *Nith*, in Dumfriesshire, and the *Dee*, in Kirkcudbrightshire, fall into the Solway Frith; the *Clyde* flows through Lanarkshire, separates Dumbarton from Renfrew, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

Towns in Scotland.—Orkney and Shetland.—In Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands, *Kirk'wall*; westward, *Stromness'*; in the Mainland of Shetland, *Ler'wick*.

Caithness.—On the east coast, *Wick*; on the north coast, *Thur'so*.

Sutherland.—In the south-east of the county, *Dor'noch*; northward, *Gol'spie*.

Ross.—On the Dornoch Frith, *Tain*; on the Cromarty Frith, *Ding'wall*; on the Moray Frith, Fortrose; in Lewis, *Storn'oway*.

CROMARTY.—On a peninsula between the Friths of Cromarty and Moray, *Cromar'ty*.

INVERNESS.—At the mouth of the Ness, *Inverness'*; north-east, on the Moray Frith, *Fort George*; at the south end of Loch Ness, *Fort Augus'tus*; westward from Ben Nevis, *Fort William*; in Skye, *Portree'*.

NAIRN.—On the Moray Frith, *Nairn*.

ELGIN or MORAY.—On the Lossie, *El'gin*; westward, *Fo'res*; near the mouth of the Spey, *Fochabers*.

BANFF.—At the mouth of the Deveron, *Banff*; westward, on the coast, *Port'say*, and *Cul'len*; on the Isla, *Keith*.

ABERDEEN.—At the mouth of the Dee, *Aberdeen'*, with a university; northward, on the coast, *Peterhead'*, and *Fras'erburgh*; on the Deveron, *Hunt'ly*; on the Don, *Inveru'ry*.

KINCARDINE or MEARNS.—On the coast, *Stoneha'ven*; southward, *Ber'vie*; westward, *Lau'rencekirk*.

FORFAR or ANGUS.—In the valley of Strathmore, *For'far*; north-west, *Kirriemuir'*; north-east, on the Esk, *Brech'in*; at the mouth of the river, *Montrose'*; southward, on the coast, *Arbroath'*; on the Frith of Tay, *Dundee'*, with extensive linen manufactures; on the Isla, *Cu'par-An'gus*.

FIFE.—On the Eden, *Cu'par*; on the east coast, *St An'drews*, with a university; on the Frith of Forth, *Kirkcal'dy*; in the south-west of the county, *Dunfermline*, noted for the manufacture of table-linen; on the Frith of Tay, *New'burgh*.

KINROSS.—On Loch Leven, *Kinross'*.

CLACKMANNAN.—In the south of the county, *Clackman'nan*; westward, on the Forth, *Al'loa*; on the Devon, *Dol'lar*.

PERTH.—On the Tay, *Perth*; farther up the river, *Dunkeld'*; north-east, *Blairgow'rie*; on the Erne, *Crieff*, and *Comrie*; on the Teith, *Cal'lander*; on the Allan, *Dunblane'*; on the Frith of Forth, *Kincar'dine*.

ARGYLL.—Near the head of Loch Fyne, *Invera'ry*; in the south of Cantire, *Camp'belton*; on the west coast, *O'ban*; in the Isle of Mull, *Tobermo'ry*.

BUTE.—In the Isle of Bute, *Rothe'say*.

DUMBARTON.—Near the junction of the Clyde and the Leven, *Dumbar'ton;* westward, *Hel'ensburgh;* on the Kelvin, *Kirkintil'loch.*

STIRLING.—On the Forth, *Stir'ling,* with a celebrated castle; south-east, *Fal'kirk,* noted for its great cattle-markets; near it, the village of *Car'ron,* with extensive iron-works; on the Frith of Forth, *Grangemouth'.*

LINLITHGOW or WEST LOTHIAN.—In the west of the county, *Linlith'gow,* with the ruins of a royal palace, in which Queen Mary was born; southward, *Bath'gate;* on the Forth, *Borrowstounness'* or *Bo'ness',* and *Queens'-ferry.*

EDINBURGH or MID-LOTHIAN.—Near the Frith of Forth, ED'INBURGH, the seat of the courts of law, and of a university; on the Frith of Forth, *Leith,* the seaport of Edinburgh; eastward on the coast, *Portobel'lo,* and *Mus'selburgh;* southward, on the Esk, *Dalkeith'.*

HADDINGTON or EAST LOTHIAN.—On the Tyne, *Had'dington;* on the north coast, *North Ber'wick;* on the east coast, *Dunbar'.*

BERWICK or THE MERSE.—On a tributary of the Tweed, *Greenlaw';* northward, *Dunse;* on the Tweed, *Cold'stream;* on the coast, *Eyemouth';* on the Leader, *Lau'der,* and *Earl'ston.*

ROXBURGH.—On the Jed, *Jed'burgh;* on the Teviot, *Haw'ick;* on the Tweed, *Kel'so,* and *Mel'rose.*

SELKIRK.—On the Ettrick, *Sel'kirk;* on the Gala, *Galashiels'.*

PEEBLES.—On the Tweed, *Pee'bles,* and *Inverleith'en.*

LANARK or CLYDESDALE.—On the Clyde, *Lan'ark;* farther down the river, *Ham'ilton;* still farther down, *Glas'gow,* celebrated for its manufactures, trade, and university; eastward, *Air'drie,* with large iron-works in the neighbourhood.

RENFREW.—On the Cart, *Ren'frew;* southward, *Pais'ley,* with very extensive cotton and silk manufactures; on the Clyde, *Port-Glas'gow;* near the mouth of the river, *Green'ock,* a large seaport.

AYR.—On the coast, *Ayr;* northward, *Ir'vine;* eastward, *Kilmar'nock,* a manufacturing town; northward, *Stew'arton;* westward, on the coast, *Salt'coats,*

Ardros'san, and *Largs*; in the south-east of the county, *Cum'nock*; near the coast, *Maybole'*; south-west, *Gir'van*.

DUMFRIES.—On the Nith, *Dumfries'*; north-east, *Lochma'ben*; north-west, *Sanq'uhar*; near the source of the Annan, *Mof'fat*, noted for its mineral waters; near the mouth of the river, *An'nan*; on the Esk, *Lang'holm*.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—Near the mouth of the Dee, *Kirkcud'bright*; northward, *Castle Doug'las*; on the Ken, *New Gal'loway*.

WIGTOWN.—On Wigtown Bay, *Wig'town*; southward, *Whit'horn*; at the head of Luce Bay, *Glenluce'*; on the Cree, *New'ton-Stew'art*; at the head of Loch Ryan, *Stranraer'*; on the west coast, *Portpat'rick*, from which there are regular packets to Ireland.

Scotland extends from 54° 38′ to 58° 40′ N. lat.; and from 1° 46′ to 5° 52′ W. long. Length, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, 276 miles; breadth, from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles. Extent, 29,600 square miles. Population, 2,620,610.

The climate of Scotland is colder than that of England. The country is in general mountainous, especially in the north; but there are some extensive level districts of considerable fertility, where agriculture is in a very advanced state. In Scotland immense numbers of cattle and sheep are reared; they are of small size, and much valued for the delicacy of their flesh. It also abounds in minerals, especially iron, lead, and coal. The commerce of Scotland is very extensive; the chief manufactures are cotton goods, linens, and iron-ware. Education is very generally diffused among all classes of the people, one school, at least, being established by law in every parish. The Scots are distinguished for habits of industry, steadiness, and prudence. Since the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, England and Scotland have been ruled by one sovereign; and their parliaments were also united in 1707, during the reign of Queen Anne. The established religion is Presbyterianism; and this form of church-government is also professed by a large proportion of the dissenters.

IRELAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, West, and South, the Atlantic Ocean; East, St George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

IRELAND is divided into four PROVINCES:—UL'STER; LEIN'STER; MUN'STER; CON'NAUGHT; which are subdivided into thirty-two COUNTIES, namely,—In ULSTER, Don'egal; Lon'donderry; An'trim; Tyrone'; Down; Armagh'; Mon'aghan; Ferman'agh; Cav'an. In LEINSTER, Long'ford; Westmeath'; Meath; Louth; Dub'lin; Kildare'; King's County; Queen's County; Wick'low; Wex'ford; Car'low; Kilken'ny. In MUNSTER, Tippera'ry; Wa'terford; Cork; Ker'ry; Lim'erick; Clare. In CONNAUGHT, Gal'way; Roscom'mon; May'o; Sli'go; Lei'trim.

ISLANDS.—North from Antrim, *Rath'lin;* west from Donegal, *North Isles of Ar'ran;* west from Mayo, *Ach'il;* at the mouth of Clew Bay, *Clare Island;* in Galway Bay, *South Isles of Arran;* west from Kerry, *Valen'tia.*

CAPES.—*Mal'in Head,* in Donegal; *Fair Head,* in Antrim; *Howth Head,* in Dublin; *Wick'low Head,* in Wicklow; *Carn'sore Point* in Wexford; *Cape Clear,* in a small island to the south of Cork; *Miz'zen Head,* in Cork; *Loop Head,* in Clare; *Slyne Head,* in Galway; *Ach'il Head,* in the west of Achil Island; *Ur'ris Head,* in Mayo.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mountains of Mourne,* in the south of Down; *Wick'low Mountains,* in the county of Wicklow; *Sliebh-Bloom' Mountains,* in King's and Queen's Counties; *Mount Neph'in,* near Lake Conn, and *Croagh Pat'rick,* south of Clew Bay, in Mayo; *Magil'licuddy Reeks,* and *Man'gerton,* in Kerry.

BAYS, &c.—*Lough Swil'ly,* in the north of Donegal; *Lough Foyle,* between Donegal and Londonderry; *Belfast' Lough* or *Carrickfer'gus Bay,* between Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Bay,* in the east of Down; *Carlingford Bay,* between Down and Louth; Dundalk Bay,

in the east of Louth; *Dub'lin Bay*, in the east of Dublin; *Wex'ford Harbour*, in the south-east of Wexford; *Wa'terford Harbour*, between Wexford and Waterford; *Yough'al Harbour*, between Waterford and Cork; *Cork Harbour*, and *Ban'try Bay*, in Cork; *Kenmare' River*, *Din'gle Bay*, and *Tralee' Bay*, in Kerry; *Gal'way Bay*, between Clare and Galway; *Clew Bay*, *Black'sod Bay*, and *Killa'la Bay*, in Mayo; *Sli'go Bay*, in the north of Sligo; *Don'egal Bay*, in the south of Donegal.

Lakes.—*Lough Neagh*, between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Lough Al'len*, *Lough Ree*, and *Lough Derg*, on the line of the Shannon; *Lough Conn*, in Mayo; *Lough Mask*, between Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in Galway; *Lakes of Killar'ney*, in Kerry.

Rivers.—The *Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry, falls into Lough Foyle; the *Bann*, flows through Lough Neagh, and separates Londonderry from Antrim; the *Lag'an* falls into Belfast Lough; the *Boyne* flows through Meath into Drogheda Bay; the *Lif'fey* flows through the county and city of Dublin into Dublin Bay; the *Sla'ney* flows into Wexford Harbour; the *Bar'row*, with its tributary the *Nore*, falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Suir* falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Black'water* falls into Youghal Harbour; the *Lee* falls into Cork Harbour; the *Ban'don* falls into Kinsale Harbour; the *Shan'non* flows through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, separates Clare from Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Towns in Ireland.—Ulster.—Donegal.—On the Boyle, *Lif'ford;* on Donegal Bay, *Don'egal;* southward, at the mouth of the Erne, *Ballyshan'non.*

Londonderry.—On the Foyle, *Lon'donderry*, famous for its siege by the forces of James II. in 1688-9; on the Bann, *Coleraine'.*

Antrim.—Near the mouth of Belfast Lough, *Carrickfer'gus;* at its head, *Belfast'*, the chief seat of the *linen manufacture*, and remarkable for its literary and *scientific institutions*; on Lough Neagh, *Antrim*; *southward*, on the Lagan, *Lis'burn.*

TYRONE.—On the Mourne, *Omagh'*; northward, on the Foyle, *Strabane'*; in the south-east of the county, *Dungan'non.*

DOWN.—Near Strangford Bay, *Downpat'rick*; in the south-west of the county, *New'ry*; on the east coast, *Donaghadee'*, 21 miles from Portpatrick in Scotland; westward, *New'ton-Ards.*

ARMAGH.—Near the middle of the county, *Armagh'*, the archbishop of which is primate of all Ireland; north-east, *Lur'gan.*

MONAGHAN.—In the centre of the county, *Mon'aghan.*

FERMANAGH.—On Lough Erne, *Enniskil'len.*

CAVAN.—In the middle of the county, *Cav'an*; north-east, *Coote'hill.*

LEINSTER.—LONGFORD.—On the Camlin, *Long'ford.*

WESTMEATH.—In the middle of the county, *Mullingar'*; on the Shannon, *Athlone'.*

MEATH.—On the Boyne, *Trim*; farther down the river, *Nav'an*; on the Blackwater, *Kells.*

LOUTH.—On Dundalk Bay, *Dundalk'*; at the mouth of the Boyne, *Drogh'eda*, near which was fought the battle of the Boyne between William III. and James II., in 1690; on the Dee, *Ardee'.*

DUBLIN.—On the Liffey, DUB'LIN, the see of an archbishop, and the second city in the United Kingdom, celebrated for its public buildings and university; on Dublin Bay, *Kings'town.*

KILDARE.—On the Barrow, *Athy'*; north-east, on the Grand Canal, *Naas*; in the centre of the county, *Kildare'*, remarkable for its curragh, a large plain of upwards of 5000 acres; west from Dublin, *Maynooth'*, with a college for the education of Roman Catholic clergy.

KING'S COUNTY.—On the Grand Canal, *Tullamore'*; eastward, *Phil'ipstown*; south-west, *Birr'* or *Par'sonstown.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—In the middle of the county, *Ma'ryborough*; northward, on the Barrow, *Portar'lington.*

WICKLOW.—On the coast, *Wick'low*; southward, near the mouth of the Avoca, *Ark'low.*

WEXFORD.—At the mouth of the Slaney, *Wex'ford*; northward, *Enniscor'thy*; on the Barrow, *New Ross*.

CARLOW.—On the Barrow, *Car'low*.

KILKENNY.—On the Nore, *Kilken'ny*, with fine marble quarries in the neighbourhood; south-west, *Cal'lan*.

MUNSTER.—TIPPERARY.—On the Suir, *Clonmel'*; eastward, *Car'rick-on-Suir*; north-west, *Ca'hir*; northward, *Cash'el*, formerly the see of an archbishop; westward, *Tippera'ry*; in the north-west of the county, *Nenagh'*.

WATERFORD.—At the mouth of the Suir, *Wa'terford*; westward, on the coast, *Dungar'van*.

CORK.—Near the mouth of the Lee, *Cork*, the second city in Ireland; at the mouth of the Blackwater, *Yough'al*; at the mouth of the Bandon, *Kinsale'*; north-west, *Ban'don*; on the Blackwater, *Mal'low*; farther down the river, *Fer'moy*.

KERRY.—On Tralee Bay, *Tralee'*; on Dingle Bay, *Din'gle*; in the middle of the county, *Killar'ney*.

LIMERICK.—On the Shannon, *Lim'erick*, with a large export trade; south-west, *Rathkeale'*.

CLARE.—In the middle of the county, *En'nis*; on the estuary of the Shannon, *Kilrush'*.

CONNAUGHT.—GALWAY.—On Galway Bay, *Gal'way*; north-east, *Tu'am*, formerly the see of an archbishop; on the Grand Canal, *Ballinasloe'*; south-west, *Loughrea'*.

ROSCOMMON.—West from Lough Ree, *Roscom'mon*; in the north of the county, *Boyle*.

MAYO.—Inland, *Castlebar'*; on Clew Bay, *West'port*; at the mouth of the Moy, *Ballina'*.

SLIGO.—On Sligo Bay, *Sli'go*.

LEITRIM.—On the Shannon, *Car'rick-on-Shannon*.

Ireland extends from 51° 26′ to 55° 23′ N. lat.; and from 5° 24′ to 10° 30′ W. long. Length, from the north of Donegal to the mouth of Cork Harbour, 248 miles; breadth, from Howth Head to Slyne Head, 170 miles. Extent, 31,874 square miles. Population, 8,205,382.

The climate of Ireland is milder and more humid than

that of Great Britain. Although the country is generally level, and the soil remarkably fertile, agriculture is in a very backward state. The principal minerals found in Ireland are, iron, copper, lead, and marble: gold has also been found in small quantities in the county of Wicklow. The principal manufacture of Ireland is linen. The country possesses great natural advantages for trade, which, however, is very limited compared with that of England. The Irish are a shrewd, lively people; yet, till lately, the education of the lower classes has been greatly neglected. Ireland was annexed to the English crown by Henry II. in 1172. The Irish parliament was united to that of Great Britain in the year 1801. The established religion is Episcopacy; but the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, except in the province of Ulster, where the Presbyterian form of worship prevails.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

EUROPE.—Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo, Ionian Islands.

ASIA.—India and its dependencies: Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Aden.

AFRICA.—Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, Gambia, St Helena, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius.

NORTH AMERICA.—Canada, Hudson's Bay Territory, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Bermudas, Honduras.

WEST INDIES.—Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St Christopher's, St Lucia, St Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Anguilla, Trinidad, Bahamas.

SOUTH AMERICA.—British Guiana, comprehending Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; Falkland Islands.

AUSTRALASIA.—New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island.

FRANCE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Belgium and the English Channel; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; East, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

France was formerly divided into thirty-five PROVINCES, namely,—1. French Flan'ders; 2. Art'ois; 3. Pic'ardy; 4. Nor'mandy; 5. Isle of France; 6. Champagne'; 7. Lorraine'; 8. Alsace'; 9. Bretagne'; 10. Maine; 11. Anjou'; 12. Touraine'; 13. Or'leanais; 14. Ber'ri; 15. Niver'nais; 16. Bourbon'nais; 17. Bur'gundy; 18. Franche-Com'te; 19. Poitou'; 20. Aunis'; 21. Saintonge'; 22. An'goumois; 23. La Marche; 24. Lim'ousin; 25. Auvergne'; 26. Lyon'nais; 27. Guienne'; 28. Gas'cony; 29. Bearn; 30. Com'tat de Foix; 31. Rousill'on; 32. Languedoc'; 33. Dau'phiny; 34. Comtat d'Avign'on; 35. Provence'.

France is now divided into eighty-six DEPARTMENTS, which correspond to the Provinces as follows:—1. The North; 2. Pas-de-Calais; 3. Somme; 4. Lower Seine, Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne; 5. Aisne, Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne; 6. Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne; 7. Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges; 8. Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine; 9. Ille and Vilaine, Côtes du Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Lower Loire; 10. Mayenne, Sarthe; 11. Maine and Loire; 12. Indre and Loire; 13. Eure and Loir, Loiret, Loir and Cher; 14. Cher, Indre; 15. Nièvre; 16. Allier; 17. Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain; 18. Upper Saône, Doubs, Jura; 19. Vendee, Two Sevres, Vienne; 20, 21, 22. Lower Charente, Charente; 23. Creuse; 24. Upper Vienne, Corrèze; 25. Puy de Dôme, Cantal; 26. Rhone, Loire; 27, 28. Dordogne, Gironde, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees; 29. Lower Pyrenees; 30. Ariège; 31. Eastern Pyrenees; 32. *Ardèche*, Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, *Upper Garonne*, Aude; 33. Isère, Drôme, Upper Alps;

34. Vaucluse; 35. Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of the Rhone; Corsica.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Cor'sica;* on the coast of Provence, *Hieres';* in the Bay of Biscay, *Ol'eron, Ré, Noirmou'tier, Belleisle';* on the west of Bretagne, *Ushant'*.

CAPES.—In Normandy, *Cape Bar'fleur,* and *Cape la Hogue.*

MOUNTAINS.—*Pyrenees',* extending from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay; *Alps,* along the east of Dauphiny and Provence; *Cevennes',* in the north-east of Languedoc; *Cantal'* and *Puy de Dôme,* in Auvergne; *Mount Ju'ra,* between Franche-Comté and Switzerland; *Côte d'Or,* in Burgundy; *Vosges,* between Alsace and Lorraine.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone,* from Switzerland, forms the south-eastern boundary of Burgundy, separates Lyonnais and Languedoc from Dauphiny and Provence, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons; the *Saône,* from Franche-Comté and Burgundy, joins the Rhone at Lyons; the *Garonne',* from the Pyrenees, flows through Gascony and Guienne into the Bay of Biscay; the *Loire',* from the Cevennes, flows through Lyonnais, Burgundy, Nivernais, Orleanais, Touraine, Anjou, and Bretagne, into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine,* from Burgundy, flows through Champagne, the Isle of France, and Normandy, into the English Channel; the *Escaut'* or *Scheldt,* from French Flanders, and the *Meuse* and *Moselle',* from Lorraine, flow northwards through Belgium; the *Rhine* separates Alsace from Germany.

TOWNS.—On the Seine, PAR'IS, the largest city in Europe except London, celebrated for its public buildings, gardens, and literary and scientific institutions; farther down the river, *Rou'en,* with a cathedral built by William the Conqueror; north-east, on the Somme, *Am'iens;* northward, on the coast, *Cal'ais,* 26 miles from Dover, taken by the English under Edward III., in 1347, and possessed by them till 1558; on the west coast of Bretagne, *Brest,* the principal station on the

Atlantic for French ships of war; near the mouth of the Loire, *Nantes*, a commercial city, where Henry IV. published an edict in favour of the Protestants, in 1598; farther up the river, *Tours*, where Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in 732; still farther up, *Or'leans*, memorable for its siege by the English, which was raised by Joan of Arc in 1428; on the Garonne, *Bor'deaux*, noted for its trade, especially in wine and brandy; farther up the river, *Toulouse'*; near the Gulf of Lyons, *Montpel'lier*, noted for the salubrity of its climate; north-east, *Nismes*; on the coast of Provence, *Marseilles'*, a large commercial city, founded by the Phocæans 539 years B. C.; eastward, *Toulon'*, the chief station, on the Mediterranean, for the French navy; at the junction of the Rhone and the Saône, *Ly'ons*, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures; on the Rhine, *Stras'bourg*, noted for its cathedral, with a tower 474 feet high; in the island of Corsica, *Ajac'cio*, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1769.

France extends from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat.; and from 4° 46′ W. to 8° 16′ E. long. Length, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenees, 600 miles; breadth, from the west of Bretagne to Strasbourg, 580 miles. Extent, 204,000 square miles. Population, 33,540,000.

The climate of France is pleasant and healthy, especially in the south The soil is generally fertile. The principal productions are grain and wine. Besides the usual domestic animals, wolves, bears, and wild boars still exist in France. Iron, lead, coal, and other minerals, are found in great abundance. The chief manufactures are silks, woollens, cottons, and lace. The trade is considerable, but greatly inferior to that of Britain. France has long been distinguished for literature and science, although the education of the lower orders was, till very recently, almost entirely neglected. The French are a brave, polished, and lively people. The government is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Roman Catholic; but Protestants also receive support from the state, and are eligible to all public offices.

SPAIN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; West, the Atlantic and Portugal; South, the Atlantic, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean; East, the Mediterranean.

PROVINCES.—Gali'cia; Astu'rias; Bis'cay; Navarre'; Ar'agon; Catalo'nia; Valen'cia; Mur'cia; Gran'ada; Andalu'sia; Estremadu'ra; Le'on; Old Castile'; New Castile'.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Major'ca, Minor'ca, Iv'iça,* and *Formente'ra;* in the Atlantic, the *Ca-na'ries,* the principal of which are *Teneriffe', Grand Cana'ry,* and *Pal'ma.*

CAPES.—*Cape Ortegal* and *Cape Finisterre',* in Galicia; in Andalusia, *Cape Trafalgar',* off which Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets in 1805, and *Euro'pa Point; Cape de Ga'ta,* in Granada; *Cape Pa'los,* in Murcia; *Cape St Mar'tin,* in Valencia; *Cape Creux,* in Catalonia.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Santilla'nos,* extending from the Pyrenees westward to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile',* extending from Navarre south-west towards Portugal; the *Sier'ra de Tole'do,* in New Castile; the *Sier'ra More'na,* between New Castile and Andalusia; the *Sier'ra Neva'da,* in Granada; *Mont'serrat,* in Catalonia.

RIVERS.—The *E'bro* flows through Aragon and Catalonia into the Mediterranean; the *Dou'ro* flows between the Santillanos and the mountains of Castile; the *Ta'gus,* between the mountains of Castile and the Sierra de Toledo; the *Guadia'na,* between the Sierra de Toledo and the Sierra Morena; the *Guadalquiv'ir,* between the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Nevada.

TOWNS.—On the Manzanares, MADRID', 2200 feet above the level of the sea; southward, on the Tagus, *Tole'do;* north-west, on the Tormes, *Salaman'ca,* with a celebrated university, and famous for the victory of

the Duke of Wellington over the French in 1812; on the north-west coast of Galicia, *Corun'na;* near the coast of Biscay, *Bil'boa;* eastward, *St Sebas'tian;* on the Ebro, *Saragos'sa,* remarkable for its heroic resistance against the French in 1808-9; on the coast of Catalonia, *Barcelo'na,* the second city, and the largest seaport in Spain; at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, *Valen'cia;* southward on the coast, *Al'icant;* on the coast of Murcia, *Carthage'na;* on the Genil, *Gran'ada,* the residence of the ancient Moorish kings, and famous for its palace called the Alhambra; south-west, on the coast, *Mal'aga;* on the straits, *Gibral'tar,* possessed by the British since 1704, and memorable for its siege from 1779 till 1782; on the Isle of Leon, *Cad'iz,* the second seaport in the kingdom; on the Guadalquivir, *Sev'ille,* where Cervantes was born in 1549; farther up the river, *Cordo'va;* on the Guadiana, near the frontiers of Portugal, *Bad'ajos.*

Spain extends from 36° 0′ to 43° 47′ N. lat.; and from 9° 20′ W. to 3° 20′ E. long. Length, from Cape Creux to the west of Galicia, 650 miles; breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Straits of Gibraltar, 520 miles. Extent, 182,600 square miles. Population, 12,286,000.

Spain is a mountainous country, and the climate is consequently various. The soil is fertile, but ill cultivated: it produces, besides the usual kinds of grain, maize, rice, olives, figs, vines, oranges, and lemons. Sherry wine takes its name from Xeres, a town in Andalusia. Spain is remarkable for its excellent breeds of horses and sheep. In ancient times, it was celebrated for its gold and silver mines; copper, lead, and tin, are found in considerable abundance. Its manufactures and commerce are very limited. Literature, science, and the arts, are in a low state. The Spanish people are temperate in their habits, and grave and stately in their manners, but proud and indolent. The government, which is a limited monarchy, is at present very unsettled. The established religion is Roman Catholic.

PORTUGAL.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, Spain; West and South, the Atlantic Ocean.

PROVINCES.—Entre Dou'ro e Min'ho; Tras-os-Mon'tes; Bei'ra; Estremadu'ra; Alente'jo; Algar've.

ISLANDS.—Westward, in the Atlantic, the *Azores'*, the principal of which are *St Mi'chael, Tercei'ra, Pi'co,* and *Fay'al;* on the coast of Africa, *Madei'ra Islands,* and the *Cape Verde* Islands.

CAPES.—*Rock of Lisbon,* and *Cape Es'pichel,* in Estremadura; in the south-west of Algarve, *Cape St Vin'cent,* memorable for the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir John Jervis in 1797.

MOUNTAINS.—*Sierra d'Estrel'la,* in Beira and Estremadura.

RIVERS.—The *Min'ho* separates Entre Douro e Minho from Spain; the *Dou'ro* separates Entre Douro e Minho and Tras-os-Montes from Beira; the *Monde'go* flows through Beira; the *Ta'gus* flows through Estremadura; the *Gaudia'na* flows through the east of Alentejo, and separates Algarve from Andalusia.

TOWNS.—On the Tagus, LIS'BON, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; at the mouth of the Douro, *Opor'to,* the second city in the kingdom; northward, *Bra'ga;* on the Mondego, *Coim'bra,* famous for its university.

Portugal extends from 36° 56′ to 42° 10′ N. lat.; and from 6° 14′ to 9° 30′ W. long. Length from north to south, 350 miles; breadth, from the borders of Spain to the Rock of Lisbon, 140 miles. Extent, 36,500 square miles. Population, 3,550,000.

The climate of Portugal is very healthy; but the soil is inferior to that of Spain, and agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are in a very backward state. The principal export is port wine, which takes its name from Oporto. Education is much neglected; and the people are far from being industrious or cleanly. The government of Portugal is a *limited monarchy.* The established religion is Roman Catholic.

BELGIUM.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Holland; West, the German Ocean; South, France; East, Rhenish Prussia.

PROVINCES.—West Flan'ders; East Flan'ders; Ant'werp; South Brabant'; Hainault'; Namur'; Liege'; Part of Lim'burg; Part of Lux'emburg.

RIVERS.—The *Scheldt* flows through Hainault and East Flanders, into the German Ocean; the *Maese* or *Meuse* flows through Namur and Liege.

TOWNS.—On the Senne, BRUS'SELS, noted for the manufacture of lace and carpets; on the Scheldt, *Ant'werp*, a commercial city, the birthplace of Rubens the painter; on the Dyle, *Mech'lin* or *Malines'*, famous for its lace and linen; at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys, *Ghent*, a large manufacturing city, the birthplace of the Emperor Charles V.; westward, near the coast, *Bruges*; on the coast, *Ostend'*, from which packets regularly sail to Dover, Ramsgate, and London; on the Scheldt, *Tour'nay*; eastward, on the Haine, *Mons*; at the junction of the Maese and the Sambre, *Namur'*; on the Maese, *Liege'*, noted for its manufactures of iron-work and clock-work.

Belgium extends from 49° 30′ to 51° 30′ N. lat.; and from 2° 30′ to 6° 5′ E. long. Length, from east to west, 145 miles; breadth, from north to south, 125 miles. Extent, 11,356 square miles. Population, 4,000,000.

Belgium is a fertile country, in the highest state of cultivation. It has been long distinguished for its manufactures, particularly of lace, cambric, and lawn. Its commerce was very extensive during the middle ages, but afterwards suffered a great declension; from which, however, it has lately begun to recover. The Flemings were at one time famous for painting and polite literature. In character and manners they exhibit a mixture of the industry of the Dutch with the liveliness of the French. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. A limited mon-

HOLLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North and West, the German Ocean; South, Belgium; East, Rhenish Prussia and Hanover.

PROVINCES.—Zea'land; North Brabant'; Hol'land Proper; U'trecht; Guel'derland; Overys'sel; Fries'land; Gron'ingen; Drenthe; Part of Lim'burg; Part of Lux'emburg.

ISLANDS.—Forming the province of Zealand, *Wal'cheren, South Beve'land, North Beve'land, Schow'en, Tho'len*, &c.; at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, *Tex'el, Vlie'land, Schel'ling, Ame'land*, &c.

SEAS, &c.—On the east of Holland Proper, *Zuy'der Zee*; south-westward, *Haar'lem Meer*; in the north of Groningen, *Law'wer Zee*, and *Dol'lart Bay*.

RIVERS.—The *Maese* or *Meuse* flows through Limburg, North Brabant, and the south of Holland Proper, into the German Ocean; the *Rhine* passes the south of Guelderland, and through Utrecht and Holland Proper, into the German Ocean; the *Waal*, a branch of the Rhine, and the *Leck*, another branch, join the Maese; the *Ys'sel*, a third branch, flows northward into the Zuyder Zee.

TOWNS.—On the Y, AM'STERDAM, distinguished for its commerce and riches; on the Maese, *Rot'terdam*, a commercial city; north-west, near the coast, *Hague*, the seat of the court; north-east, on the Old Rhine, *Ley'den*, famous for its university; northward, *Haar'lem*, where the art of printing is generally said to have been invented by Lawrence Koster in 1440; on the Rhine, *U'trecht*, memorable for its treaties,—the one, in 1579, combining the Seven United Provinces against the Spaniards, and the other, in 1713, terminating the wars of the Spanish succession; on the Yssel, *Zut'phen*, at the siege of which Sir Philip Sidney was killed in 1586.

Holland, exclusive of Limburg and Luxemburg, extends from 51° 12′ to 53° 28′ N. lat.; and from 3° 20′ to 7° 12′ E. long. Length, from north to south, 156 miles;

breadth, from east to west, 116 miles. Extent, 13,176 square miles. Population, 3,000,000.

The climate of Holland is moist, with much cold and frost in winter. The country is low and flat, a great part of it being preserved from inundation by dikes. The chief productions are wheat, madder, flax, butter, and cheese. Horticulture has been brought to great perfection in Holland. The commerce and fisheries of this country were formerly the most extensive in the world; but they were almost destroyed by the wars of the French Revolution, from which they are gradually recovering. Inland communication is chiefly carried on by canals, which traverse the kingdom in every direction. The Dutch are well educated, and remarkable for their industry, economy, and cleanliness. In 1579, when the people freed themselves from the tyranny of Spain, they erected a republic; but the government has been a limited monarchy since 1815. The established religion is Calvinism.

GERMANY.

Boundaries.—North, the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; West, Holland, Rhenish Prussia, and France; South, Switzerland and Austria; East, Austria and Prussia.

States.—1. Grand Duchy of Ba'den; 2. Kingdom of Wur'temberg; 3. Kingdom of Bava'ria; 4. Kingdom of Sax'ony; 5. Saxe Principalities; 6. Electorate of Hesse Cas'sel; 7. Grand Duchy of Hesse Darm'stadt; 8. Duchy of Nassau; 9. Duchy of Bruns'wick; 10. Kingdom of Han'over; 11. Grand Duchy of Ol'denburg; 12. Grand Duchy of Meck'lenburg.

Mountains.—*Alps*, between Bavaria and the Tyrol; *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wurtemberg; *Erz'gebirge*, between Saxony and Bohemia; *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover.

Rivers.—The *Rhine*, from Switzerland, forms the western boundary of Baden, and flows in a northerly direction towards Holland; the *Neck'ar* flows through Wurtemberg and Baden into the Rhine; the *Maine*

flows through Bavaria into the Rhine; the *Moselle'*, from France, flows through Rhenish Prussia into the Rhine; the *Ems* flows through Rhenish Prussia and Hanover into Dollart Bay; the *We'ser* flows through Hanover into the German Ocean; the *Elbe* flows through Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover into the German Ocean; the *Dan'ube* rises in Baden, and flows through Bavaria toward Austria.

Towns.—1. Near the Rhine, Carlsru'he; at the junction of the Neckar and the Rhine, *Man'heim;* 2. Near the Neckar, Stutt'gard; 3. On the Isar, Mu'nich; north-west, on the Lech, *Augs'burg*, where the Protestants presented their Confession to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530; 4. On the Elbe, Dres'den, distinguished for its royal library, museum, and gallery of pictures; north-west, on the Pleiss, *Leip'sic*, famous for its university, its fairs, and the defeat of Bonaparte by the Allies in 1813; 5. On the Ilm, Wei'mar; eastward, on the Saale, *Je'na*, noted for its university, and the defeat of the Prussians by Bonaparte in 1806; westward from Weimar, *Go'tha;* southward, *Co'bourg;* 6. On the Fulda, Cas'sel; 7. Near the Rhine, Darm'stadt; at the junction of the Rhine and the Maine, *Mentz* or *Mayence'*, the strongest fortress in Germany; 8. North from the Rhine, Wis'baden, much frequented for its warm baths and mineral waters; 9. On the Ocker, Bruns'wick; 10. On the Leine, Han'over; southward, *Got'tingen*, with a university; at the mouth of the Ems, *Em'den;* 11. On the Hunte, Ol'denburg; 12. On a lake in the west, Schwe'rin; eastward, *Stre'litz.*

Free Cities or Hanse Towns.—On the Elbe, *Ham'burg*, the largest commercial city in Germany; on the Maine, *Frank'fort*, the seat of the Germanic Diet, with a great inland trade; on the Weser, *Bre'men;* on the Trave, about 12 miles from the Baltic, *Lu'beck.*

Germany extends from 47° 20′ to 54° 15′ N. lat.; and from 7° to 15° E. long. Length, from the Lake of Constance to the mouth of the Elbe, 450 miles; breadth, from Rhenish Prussia to the east of Saxony, 290 miles. Extent, 92,000 square miles. Population, 15,354,000.

In the middle and south of Germany, the climate is good, and the soil productive; but in the north, and in the mountainous districts, the former is colder, and the latter less fertile. The principal agricultural produce consists of timber, wine, and various kinds of grain. The Merino breed of sheep is reared with great success in Saxony. The wolf, the lynx, and the wild-boar, are found in the forests and among the mountains. Germany is rich in minerals; mines of iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, cobalt, and bismuth, are wrought in the Hartz and Erzgebirge mountains. Though commerce is comparatively limited, manufactures, especially of broadcloth, linen, thread, lace, paper, porcelain, and curious inventions, have made great progress. The Germans are distinguished for the cultivation of literature, science, and music. They are an honest, open, and brave people, more given to thinking than speaking. Germany is divided into thirty-eight different states,* each of which has its own constitution and laws; but the general affairs of the country are regulated by a Federative Diet. The prevailing forms of religion are Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic.

DENMARK.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Skager Rack; West, the German Ocean; South, Germany; East, the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic.

PROVINCES.—Jut'land; Sles'wick; Hol'stein; Lau'enburg; the Islands.

ISLANDS.—In the Cattegat and Baltic, *Zea'land, Fu'nen, Laa'land, Fal'ster, Mo'en, Lan'geland, Fem'ern, Born'holm, An'holt;* in the Atlantic, *Ice'land,* and the *Fa'roe Islands.*

CAPE.—The *Skaw,* in the north of Jutland.

* *These* were formerly arranged into nine *Circles*:—Upper Saxony, *Lower Saxony,* Westphalia, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Franconia, *Swabia,* Bavaria, and Austria.

GULF.—*Lyme Fiord,* in Jutland, extends from the Cattegat almost to the German Ocean.

STRAITS.—The *Sound,* between Zealand and Sweden; the *Great Belt,* between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt,* between Funen and Jutland.

RIVER.—The *Ey'der* separates Sleswick from Holstein, and falls into the German Ocean; the canal of Kiel connects it with the Baltic.

TOWNS.—On the island of Zealand, COPENHA'GEN; northward, *Elsinore',* where all vessels passing through the Sound pay toll to the King of Denmark; on the Lyme Fiord, *Aal'borg;* in the south of the province, *Sles'wick;* northward, on the Baltic, *Flens'borg;* southward, at the mouth of the canal, *Kiel;* on the Elbe, *Al'tona.*

Denmark extends from 53° 22′ to 57° 44′ N. lat.; and from 8° 5′ to 12° 37′ E. long. Length from the Elbe to the Skaw, 300 miles; breadth, from Copenhagen to the German Ocean, 175 miles. Extent, exclusive of Iceland and the Faroe Islands, 22,680 square miles. Population, 2,052,000.

The climate of Denmark is temperate and moist; in the south, and in the islands, the soil is fertile and well cultivated; but the north of Jutland is a large plain, with tracts of red sand almost destitute of vegetation. The principal crops are oats, barley, beans, pease, and potatoes; and Holstein is famous for its horses and horned cattle. Although Denmark has few manufactures, the commerce is considerable. The fisheries on the coast furnish employment to a great part of the people. This country has two universities and a number of schools; and the inhabitants are quiet, frugal, and industrious. The government is an absolute monarchy, but it is mildly administered. The established religion is Lutheran.

Iceland, which belongs to Denmark, is celebrated for the volcanic mountain Hecla, and for its hot springs, the most remarkable of which are the Geysers.

NORWAY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, the Northern and Atlantic Oceans; South, the Skager Rack; East, Sweden.

PROVINCES.—Chris'tiansand; Ag'gershuus; Ber'gen; Dron'theim; Nord'land; Fin'mark or Norwegian Lap'-land.

ISLANDS.—*Loffo'den Isles*, on the west coast of Nordland.

CAPES.—*North Cape*, in a small island on the coast of Finmark; *Naze*, in the south of Christiansand.

MOUNTAINS.—*Lan'gefield Mountains*, between Aggershuus and Bergen; the *Dov'refield* and *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden.

BAYS.—*Christia'nia Bay*, in the south-east of Aggershuus; *Dron'theim Bay*, in the west of Drontheim; *West Fiord*, between the mainland and the Loffoden Isles.

RIVERS.—The *Glommen*, the *Drammen*, and the *Lau'ven*, flow through Aggershuus into the Skager Rack; the *Ta'na*, between Finmark and Russia, falls into the Northern Ocean.

TOWNS.—At the head of the bay, CHRISTIA'NIA; south east, on the borders of Sweden, *Fred'erickshall*, ege of which Charles XII. was killed in 1718; th coast, *Chris'tiansand*; on an inlet, *Ber'gen*, nsiderable foreign trade; on the south side y, *Dron'theim*, the ancient residence of the n kings.

y extends from 58° to 71° 10′ N. lat.; and from 5° long. Length, from the Naze to the North Cape, ; greatest breadth, from east to west, 260 miles. 122,000 are miles. Population, 1,200,000. ountains, lakes, and pine-forests. edth part of the country is under ous bays and creeks along the

coast are frequented by birds and fish which yield subsistence to a large portion of the inhabitants. Norway abounds in minerals, particularly silver, copper, and iron. The people are simple, hospitable, frank, and brave; but education is not universally diffused. The established religion is Lutheran. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814; it is, however, governed according to its own laws.

SWEDEN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Finmark; West, Norway and the Cattegat; South, the Baltic; East, the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

PROVINCES.—Goth'land; Sweden Proper; Nord'land, including West Bothnia and Swedish Lapland.

ISLANDS.—In the Baltic, *Goth'land*, and *O'land*.

LAKES.—In the south, *Wen'er*, *Wet'ter*, and *Mœ'lar*.

RIVERS.—The *Go'tha* flows from Lake Wener into the Cattegat; the *Mota'la*, from Lake Wetter into the Baltic; the *Dahl*, from the Norwegian Mountains, and the *Lu'lea* and the *Tor'nea*, fall into the Gulf of Bothnia.

TOWNS.—At the junction of Lake Mœlar with the Baltic, STOCK'HOLM; northwards, *Up'sal*, with a celebrated university; on the Gulf of Bothnia, *Ge'fle*; south from Stockholm, on an arm of the Baltic, *Norr'koping*; in the south-east, on the Baltic, *Carlscro'na*, the ordinary station of the Swedish fleet; on the Sound, *Mal'mo*; at the mouth of the Gotha, *Got'tenburg*, the principal seat of trade.

Sweden extends from 55° 20′ to 69° N. lat.; and from 11° 10′ to 24° 12′ E. long. Length, from north to south, nearly 1000 miles; breadth, from east to west, 200 miles. Extent, 170,912 square miles. Population, 3,110,000.

The climate of Sweden is very cold in winter; but in summer the heat is great, and vegetation so rapid that, in some places, the corn is sown and reaped within three months. Sweden resembles Norway in its appearance and productions. Agriculture and manufactures are

not in an advanced state, the wealth of the country consisting chiefly in minerals and timber. Sweden is particularly famous for copper and iron. Besides two universities, and many endowed classical seminaries, there are parish schools over all the country. The people, like the Norwegians, are hardy, industrious, cheerful, and humane. The government is a limited monarchy; and the established religion Lutheran.

Lapland, the most valuable part of which belongs to Sweden, extends along the shore of the Frozen Ocean, from the Atlantic to the White Sea. The climate is intensely cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The population has been estimated at 60,000. The Laplanders are diminutive in size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter, they travel in sledges drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by rein-deer. This useful animal constitutes almost the entire wealth of the Laplander; its milk and flesh affording him food, and its skin clothing.

RUSSIA.

Boundaries.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, Poland, and Austria; South, Turkey, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoph, and Mount Caucasus; East, the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

Russia is divided into fifty Governments or Provinces.

Islands.—In the Arctic Ocean, *Spitzber'gen, No'va Zem'bla, Wai'gatz;* in the Baltic, *A'land, Da'go, Oe'sel.*

Mountains.—*U'ral Mountains,* between Russia and Siberia; *Val'dai Hills,* east and south from St Petersburg.

Gulfs and Bays.—In the west, *Gulf of Ri'ga,* and *Gulf of Fin'land;* in the south of the White Sea, *Archan'gel Bay,* and *One'ga Bay.*

Lakes.—East from the Gulf of Finland, *Lake La'doga;* north-east, *Lake One'ga;* south from Lake *Ladoga, Lake Il'men;* westward, Lake Pei'pus.

RIVERS.—The *Vol'ga* falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azoph; the *Dnie'per*, the *Bog*, and the *Dnies'ter*, fall into the Black Sea; the *Dwi'na* falls into the Gulf of Riga; the *Northern Dwi'na*, into the White Sea; the *Petcho'ra*, into the Arctic Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Neva, ST PE'TERSBURG, founded by Peter the Great in 1703; westward, on a small island, *Cron'stadt*, the principal station of the Russian navy; near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, *Rev'el*; at the mouth of the Dwina, *Ri'ga*, a large seaport; on Lake Ilmen, *Nov'gorod*, once the chief city in Northern Russia, now in decay; on a branch of the Niemen, *Wil'na*; southward, on the Niemen, *Grod'no*, where Stanislaus abdicated the crown of Poland in 1795; on the northern Dwina, *Archan'gel*, a seaport; on the Moskwa, *Mos'cow*, formerly the capital, burnt during the French invasion in 1812, but since rebuilt; southward, *Tu'la*, noted for its iron mines and manufactures; north-west, on the Oka, *Kalu'ga*; southward, *O'rel*, a commercial town; on the Volga, *Ka'zan*, the seat of considerable trade; southward, *Saratov'*; near the mouth of the Volga, *Astracan'*; on the Black Sea, *Odes'sa*, the principal seaport in the south of Russia; eastward, on the Dnieper, *Cher'son*, where the philanthropic Howard died in 1790; in the Crimea, *Sevas'topol*, the station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Russia extends from 41° to 70° N. lat.; and from 21° to 60° E. long. Length, from the Arctic Ocean to the south of the Crimea, 1700 miles; breadth, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, 1500 miles. Extent, 2,150,000 square miles. Population, 52,000,000.

Russia, from its extent, has a great diversity of soil and climate. The greater part of the country is flat, abounding in plains or *steppes*, marshes, lakes, and forests. The principal productions are, timber, hemp, flax, iron, copper, pitch, tar, wax, honey, and furs: the chief manufacture is coarse linen. The people generally are uncivilized, about four-fifths of them being in a state of slavery. The government is despotic. The established religion is that of the Greek Church.

POLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Baltic, Prussia, and Russia; West, Germany; South, Hungary and Turkey; East, Russia.

Poland was divided into thirteen Provinces.

RIVERS.—The *Vis'tula*, and the *Mem'el* or *Nie'men*, flowing northward; the *Dnie'per*, the *Bog*, and the *Dnies'ter*, flowing southward.

TOWNS.—On the Vistula, WAR'SAW; southward, *Cra'cow*, where the kings of Poland were crowned.

Poland extended from 47° 40′ to 57° 45′ N. lat.; and from 15° to 33° E. long. Greatest length, from east to west, 700 miles; greatest breadth, from north to south, 600 miles. Population, estimated at 15,000,000. That part of the kingdom of Poland which is under the dominion of Russia contains 48,500 square miles, and a population of 4,300,000.

Poland is a flat country, with a fertile soil, and a temperate climate. It formerly held a high rank among the nations of Europe; but in 1772, 1793, and finally in 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria divided the country, eight of its provinces being allotted to Russia, three to Prussia, and two to Austria. The prevailing religion in Poland is Roman Catholic.

PRUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Germany and the Baltic; West, Holland and Belgium; South, Germany and Austria; East, Poland and Russia.

PROVINCES.—East Prussia; West Prussia; Pomera'nia; Po'sen; Sile'sia; Bran'denburg; Prussian Sax'ony; Westpha'lia; Rhenish Prussia.

ISLAND.—*Ru'gen* in the Baltic.

GULFS.—*Gross Haff*, at the mouth of the Oder; *Frische Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula; *Cu'rische Haff*, at the mouth of the Memel.

RIVERS.—The *Nie'men* or *Mem'el*, the *Pre'gel*, the *Vis'tula*, and the *O'der*, fall into the Baltic; the *Elbe*, the *Ems*, and the *Rhine*, fall into the German Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Spree, BERLIN'; on the Pregel, *Kon'igsberg*; at the mouth of the Curische Haff, *Mem'el*, noted for its trade in timber; at the mouth of the Vistula, *Dant'zic*; on the Wartha, *Po'sen*; on the Oder, *Bres'lau*; farther down, *Frank'fort*; near the mouth of the river, *Stett'in*; opposite the Isle of Rugen, *Stral'sund*, a seaport; on the Elbe, *Mag'deburg*; southward, on the Saale, *Halle*, the seat of a university; on the Moselle, *Treves*; on the Rhine, *Coblentz'*, *Cologne'*, and *Dus'seldorf*; eastward, *Elb'erfeld*, with extensive manufactures; westward, on the frontier of the Netherlands, *Aix-la-Chapelle'*, celebrated for its baths and its treaties, and as being the favourite residence of Charlemagne and his successors; on a tributary of the Ems, *Mun'ster*.

Prussia extends from 49° 8′ to 55° 50′ N. lat.; and from 6° to 22° 50′ E. long. Length, from Aix-la-Chapelle to the frontiers of Poland, 560 miles; breadth, from the Baltic to the south of Silesia, 350 miles. Extent, 107,832 square miles. Population, 14,907,091.

The climate of Prussia is cold, and the soil poor, except in Silesia and Rhenish Prussia. Silesia and Westphalia have been long noted for their linens; and great advancement has also been made in the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloths and hardware. Amber is found in East Prussia; but, generally, this country is not rich in minerals. The commerce is considerable, the chief exports being timber, linen, and corn. Prussia is distinguished for the universal diffusion of education among the people, schools being established in every village, to which parents are obliged by law to send their children. The government is nearly absolute, but it is administered with great mildness. The established forms of religion are Lutheran and Calvinistic.

AUSTRIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Saxony, Prussia, and Poland; West, Bavaria, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States; South, the Po, the Adriatic, and Turkey; East, Turkey and Russia.

DIVISIONS.—Archduchy of Aus'tria; Sty'ria; Tyrol'; Illyr'ia; Bohe'mia; Mora'via and Sile'sia; Gali'cia; Hun'gary Proper; Transylva'nia; Sclavo'nia; Croa'tia; Dalma'tia; Aus'trian Italy—see ITALY.

MOUNTAINS.—Between Hungary and Galicia, *Carpa'thian Mountains;* in the north of Bohemia, *Sudet'ic Mountains,* divided into the *Erz'gebirge* and *Rie'sengebirge;* in the south-west, *Rhæ'tian* or *Tyrolese' Alps.*

LAKES.—*Bal'aton Lake* or *Plat'ten-see,* and *Neusied'ler-see,* in the west of Hungary.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube;* with its tributaries, the *Inn,* the *Drave,* and the *Save,* on the right bank; and the *Mora'va,* and the *Theiss,* on the left bank.

TOWNS.—On the Danube, VIEN'NA; farther down, *Pres'burg;* still farther down, *Bu'da,* and, on the opposite bank, *Pesth;* north-east, *To'kay,* celebrated for its wine; southward, *Debrec'zin,* with considerable manufactures; in Transylvania, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, *Cron'stadt;* in Bohemia, on the Moldau, *Prague,* the native city of the reformers John Huss and Jerome of Prague; northward, *Top'litz,* noted for its baths; in Moravia, on the Schwartz, *Brunn;* northward, *Ol'mutz;* in Galicia, on the Peltew, *Lem'berg;* north-east, *Bro'dy,* chiefly inhabited by Jews; in Styria, on the Muhr, *Gratz;* in the Tyrol, on the Adige, *Trent,* famous for the Roman Catholic Council, which sat there from 1545 to 1563; on the Gulf of Venice, *Trieste,* a large seaport; on the coast of Dalmatia, *Ragu'sa.*

The Austrian empire extends from 42° 10′ to 51° N. lat.; and from 8° 30′ to 26° 30′ E. long. Length, from east to west, 850 miles; breadth, exclusive of Dalmatia, from north to south, 480 miles. Extent, 258,000 square miles. Population, 36,520,000.

The Austrian empire comprehends several countries differing as much in climate and soil as their inhabitants differ in language, manners, and character. Agriculture and commerce are not in an advanced state; and the manufactures are neither numerous nor extensive. But few parts of the world are so rich in minerals. Gold and silver mines are wrought at Kremnitz and Schemnitz in Hungary; while the surrounding districts abound in copper, antimony, coal, salt, and alum. Carinthia and Styria are famous for their iron; and the most productive quicksilver mines in Europe are at Idria in Carniola. The tract of Galicia, which lies along the foot of the Carpathian mountains, yields copper, iron, and lead. Wieliczka, near Cracow, is celebrated for its extensive mines of rock-salt. The Austrian government is absolute. The established religion is Roman Catholic.

SWITZERLAND.

Boundaries.—North, Germany; West, France; South, Italy; East, Austria.

Switzerland is divided into twenty-two Cantons.

Mountains.—*Alps*, among the loftiest of which are *Great St Ber'nard, Mount Ro'sa, Mount Sim'plon, St Goth'ard, Jung'frau.*

Lakes.—*Lake of Gene'va*, on the Rhone; northward, *Lake of Neuchatel'*, on a tributary of the Aar; about the middle of the country, *Lake of Lucerne'*, on the Reuss; northwards, *Lake of Zu'rich*, on the Limmat; north-east, between Switzerland and Germany, *Lake of Con'stance*, on the Rhine.

Rivers.—The *Rhone*; the *Rhine*; the A'ar, and

its tributaries the *Reuss* and the *Lim'mat;* the *Inn;* the *Tici'no.*

Towns.—At the western extremity of the lake, *Gene'va,* for many years the residence of the Reformer Calvin; on its northern shore, *Lausanne';* on the Saane, *Fri'burg;* north-east, on the western shore of the lake, *Neuchatel';* on the Aar, Berne, the capital of the largest canton; on the Rhine, *Basle;* on the Limmat, where it issues from the lake, *Zu'rich;* on the Reuss, at the head of the Lake of Lucerne, *Al'torf,* famous for the resistance of William Tell to the tyrant Geisler in 1307; at the opposite extremity of the lake, *Lucerne';* near the Lake of Constance, *St Gall,* with extensive manufactures.

Switzerland extends from 45° 50′ to 47° 50′ N. lat.; and from 6° to 10° 30′ E. long. Length, from Mount Jura to the Tyrol, 200 miles; breadth, from Como to the Rhine at Schaffhausen, 130 miles. Extent, 15,250 miles. Population, 2,188,000.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe. The summits of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and in winter the frost is intense; but in the valleys the heat is great in summer, and, in general, the air is pure and wholesome. The soil is various, some places being entirely barren, and others extremely fertile. The Swiss rear great numbers of cattle. The principal wild animals found among the Alps are the ibex or rock-goat, the chamois, and the marmot. Switzerland does not abound in minerals. The chief manufactures are linens, cottons, woollens, silks, and watches; of the last, 250,000 are annually sent abroad for sale. The people of all ranks are well educated and intelligent, and remarkable for sobriety and simplicity of manners. The government is a federal republic, each canton being governed by its own laws, and bound to assist in protecting the others in case of need. In some of the cantons the Roman Catholic religion is established; in others, the Protestant; and in a few both forms of worship exist together; but of the whole population the majority are Protestants.

ITALY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Switzerland and Austria; West, France and the Mediterranean; South, the Mediterranean; East, the Adriatic Sea.

DIVISIONS.—1. Kingdom of Sardin'ia, comprehending *Sav'oy*, *Pied'mont*, *Gen'oa*, and the *Island of Sardin'ia*; 2. Austrian Italy, comprehending *Mil'an* and *Ven'ice*; 3. Duchy of Par'ma; 4. Duchy of Mod'ena, including Mas'sa; 5. Duchy of Luc'ca; 6. Grand Duchy of Tus'cany; 7. States of the Church; 8. Kingdom of the Two Si'cilies, comprehending the *Kingdom of Na'ples* and the *Island of Si'cily*.

ISLANDS.—South from Corsica, *Sardin'ia*; at the south-west extremity of Italy, *Si'cily*; between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, *El'ba*, the residence of Bonaparte for a short time after his abdication in 1814; north from Sicily, the *Lip'ari Islands*; south from it, *Mal'ta* and *Go'zo*.

CAPES.—*Cape Spartiven'to*, in the south-west; *Cape Colon'ne*, on the west, and *Cape Leu'ca*, on the east of the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto.

MOUNTAINS.—Separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria, the *Alps*, the highest of which are *Mount Blanc*, *Little St Ber'nard*, *Mount Cen'is*, *Mount Vi'so*; the *Ap'ennines*, branching off from the Alps near Nice, and extending through the whole length of Italy to Cape Spartivento; *Mount Vesu'vius*, near Naples, and *Mount Et'na*, in Sicily, both volcanic mountains.

GULFS.—On the west, the *Gulfs of Gen'oa*, *Ga'eta*, *Na'ples*, *Saler'no*, *Policas'tro*, *St Eufe'mia*; on the south, the *Gulfs of Squilla'ce*, and *Tar'anto*; on the east, the *Gulfs of Manfredo'nia*, *Ven'ice*, and *Trieste*.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Straits of Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Straits of Otran'to*, between Italy and Turkey.

LAKES.—At the foot of the Alps, *Lakes Maggio're, Luga'no, Co'mo, Is'eo,* and *Gar'da;* in the States of the Church, *Lakes Peru'gia,* and *Bolse'na;* in the north of Naples, *Lake Cela'no.*

RIVERS.—The *Po* and the *Adige,* in the north, fall into the Gulf of Venice; the *Ar'no,* in Tuscany; the *Tiber,* in the States of the Church; and the *Voltur'no,* in Naples, fall into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—1. On the Po, TURIN'; on the coast, *Gen'oa,* formerly the capital of a republic, and famous for its trade; westward, *Nice;* in Savoy, *Cham'bery;* in Sardinia, *Caglia'ri;* 2. Between the Adda and the Ticino, MIL'AN, with a splendid cathedral; southward, on the Ticino, *Pa'via,* where Francis I., king of France, was taken prisoner in 1525; eastward, on the Po, *Cremo'na,* famed for its violins; eastward, on the Mincio, *Man'tua;* north-east, on the Adige, *Vero'na,* with the remains of a fine amphitheatre; eastward, *Pad'ua,* with an ancient university; eastward, on a number of small islands in the Adriatic, *Ven'ice,* once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; 3. South from the Po, *Par'ma;* 4. South-east from Parma, *Mod'ena;* 5. Eastward from the Mediterranean, *Luc'ca;* 6. On the Arno, FLOR'ENCE, with a noble collection of paintings and statues; near the mouth of the river, *Pi'sa;* southward, on the coast, *Leg'horn,* a large commercial city; 7. On the Tiber, ROME, the capital of the Pope's dominions, adorned with the church of St Peter, the palace of the Vatican, and many remains of ancient grandeur; in the north, near the Reno, *Bologn'a,* the second city in the States of the Church; on the coast, *Anco'na;* 8. On a beautiful bay, NA'PLES, the largest city in Italy; on the north coast of Sicily, *Paler'mo;* on the Straits, *Messi'na,* with a fine harbour.

Italy extends from 37° 56′ to 46° 40′ N. lat.; and from 5° 30′ to 18° 30′ E. long. Length, from Mount Blanc to Cape Leuca, 750 miles; breadth, from the Rhone in Savoy to the Adriatic, 370 miles; and from Leghorn to Rimini, 120 miles. Extent, 120,000 square miles. Popu-

The climate of Italy is genial and healthy, except when the *malaria*, a kind of noxious vapour, prevails during the hot months. The soil is very fertile, especially in the north; and the country presents every variety of beautiful landscape. Various kinds of grain and fruit, cotton, silk, vines, and olives, are the principal productions of Italy. Naples is famous for its horses and sheep; and Lombardy and Parma for their dairy produce. Marble of uncommon beauty abounds in the northern parts of the country; but scarcely any other minerals are wrought. The manufactures are not extensive: wine, oil, fruits, and silk, are the chief exports. The commerce of Venice and Genoa was once the most flourishing in the world; but it has been long in a declining state. Italy is the chief seat of the fine arts; painting, music, sculpture, and architecture being here carried to great perfection. It is, moreover, one of the most interesting countries in the world, from historical associations and the remains of ancient grandeur. The modern Italians are a polite, lively people, with fine natural taste; but they are, at the same time, superstitious, and extremely revengeful. The established religion in all the states is Roman Catholic; and the government is absolute, except in the small republic of *San Marino*, which is protected by the Pope.

TURKEY.

Boundaries.—North, Austria and Russia; West, Dalmatia and the Adriatic Sea; South, Greece and the Archipelago; East, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, and the Black Sea.

Provinces.—Molda'via; Walla'chia; Bulga'ria; Ser'via; Bos'nia, including part of Dalma'tia and Croa'tia; Alba'nia; Roume'lia.

Islands.—*Can'dia*, in the Mediterranean; *Lem'nos*, in the north of the Archipelago.

Mountains.—The *Bal'kan* or *Hæ'mus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Rhod'ope*, *A'thos*, *Olym'pus*, *Os'sa*, *Pe'lion*, and *Pin'dus*, in Roumelia.

GULFS.—In the south of Roumelia, the *Gulfs of Salon'ica, Cassan'dra, Mon'te San'to, Contes'sa,* and *Sa'ros;* on the borders of Greece, the Gulfs of *Vo'lo* and *Ar'ta.*

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube* separates Bulgaria from Wallachia, and falls into the Black Sea; the *Marit'za,* and the *Var'dar,* flow through Roumelia into the Archipelago; the *Salam'bria* falls into the Gulf of Salonica.

TOWNS.—On the Straits, CONSTANTINO'PLE, founded by Constantine the Great in 330, and the seat of the Greek empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II.; north-west, on the Maritza, *Adriano'ple,* the second city in Turkey; at the head of the gulf, *Salon'ica,* a commercial city; in the south-west of Bulgaria, *Sophi'a;* eastward, *Shum'la,* a very strong town; on the Black Sea, *Var'na;* on a tributary of the Danube, *Bu'charest;* at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, *Belgrade';* south-west, *Bos'na-Serai';* in the south of Albania, *Jani'na,* formerly the capital of Ali Pasha's dominions.

Turkey extends from 39° to 48° N. lat.; and from 16° to 29° 36′ E. long. Length, from the Adriatic to Constantinople, 500 miles; breadth, from the north of Greece to the Danube, 400 miles. Extent, 183,000 square miles. Population, 10 millions.

Turkey possesses a delightful climate and a fertile soil; advantages, however, which are not improved. The principal productions are corn, fruits, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants. The horses of Thessaly, and the sheep of Wallachia, with their spiral horns, have been long celebrated. Almost the only manufactures are carpets, silks, leather, and sword-blades. Commerce is in a very neglected state. Literature and science are little cultivated by the Turks, the chief object of education being to be able to read the Koran. The people, while they are hospitable and brave, are also proud, bigoted, and implacable. The government is despotic; the religion Mohammedan.

GREECE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Turkey; West and South, the Mediterranean; East, the Archipelago.

DIVISIONS.—Liva'dia; More'a; the Islands.

ISLANDS.—On the east of Livadia, *Ne'gropont* or *Eubœ'a;* eastward, *Sky'ro;* southward, the *Cy'clades*, the principal of which are *An'dro, Ti'no, Ze'a, Sy'ra, Mico'ni, Nax'ia, Pa'ros, Mi'lo, Santori'ni.*

CAPES.—In the south of the Morea, *Capes Matapan'*, and *St An'gelo;* in the south of Livadia, *Cape Colon'na.*

MOUNTAINS.—In Livadia, *Parnas'sus*, and *Zago'ra* or *Hel'icon;* in the Morea, *Tay'getus* or the *Mountains of Mai'na.*

GULFS.—On the north of the Morea, the *Gulf of Lepan'to* or *Cor'inth;* in the south, the *Gulfs of Co'ron* and *Coloky'thia;* in the east, the *Gulfs of Nau'plia* and *E'gina.*

RIVERS.—The *Aspropot'amo*, in the west of Livadia, falls into the Gulf of Lepanto; in the Morea, the *Rou'fia* falls into the Mediterranean, and the *Euro'tas* into the Gulf of Colokythia.

TOWNS.—In Livadia, near the Gulf of Egina, ATH'ENS, interesting from its remains of antiquity; at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth, *Lepan'to;* westward, *Missolon'ghi*, where Lord Byron died in 1824; in the middle of the Morea, *Tripolit'za;* southward, near the site of ancient Sparta, *Mis'tra;* near the head of its gulf, *Nap'oli di Romani'a;* near the Isthmus, *Cor'inth;* at the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, *Pa'tras;* in the south-east of the Morea, *Navari'no*, a seaport; on an island of the same name to the east of the Morea, *Hy'dra.*

Greece extends from 36° 23′ to 39° N. lat.; and from 21° to 24° E. long. Length, from the northern boundary to Cape Matapan, 180 miles; breadth, from the east to the

west of Livadia, 150 miles. Extent, 15,000 square miles. Population, 810,000.

Greece, though of comparatively small extent, is capable of great agricultural improvement, and is admirably situated for commerce. Almost every part of the country is rendered interesting by magnificent monuments of antiquity. The modern Greeks are a very acute, but a very deceitful people. After centuries of oppression by the Turks, the Greeks rose in arms in 1821, and maintained the struggle with great bravery for several years, till Britain, France, and Russia interfered in their behalf. They now enjoy an independent monarchy, under the protection of these three powers. The national religion is the Greek Church, so called from its having been established by the Greek Emperors, after the time of Constantine the Great.

Another small state has been recently established in the Islands which lie along the west coasts of Turkey and Greece, namely, *Corfu'*, *Pax'o*, *San'ta Mau'ra*, *Ith'aca* or *The'aki*, *Cephalo'nia*, *Zan'te*, and *Ceri'go*. It is called the republic of the Seven Ionian Islands, and is under the protection of Great Britain. The principal products of these islands are wine, oil, honey, and dried fruits. In 1824, a university was opened at Corfu, which is at present the chief seat of Greek literature. The population of the Ionian Islands is 208,100.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Boundaries.—North, the Black Sea and Russia; West, the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; South, Arabia; East, Persia.

Divisions.—A'sia Mi'nor, including Anato'lia, Cara-ma'nia, and Roum; Sy'ria, including Pal'estine or the Holy Land; Algesi'ra; Arme'nia; Kurdistan'; I'rak-Ar'abi.

Islands.—In the Archipelago, *Mytile'ne* or *Les'bos*, *Sci'o*, *Sa'mos*, *Pat'mos*, and *Stan'co*; in the Levant, *Rhodes*, *Scarpan'to*, and *Cy'prus*.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Tau'rus*, in Asia Minor; *Mount Leb'anon*, in Syria; *Mount Ar'arat*, in Armenia.

LAKES.—*Lake Van*, in the north of Kurdistan; *Lake Asphalti'tes* or the *Dead Sea*, in Palestine.

RIVERS.—The *Kis'il Ir'mak* and the *Saka'ria*, fall into the Black Sea; the *Sar'abat*, and the *Mein'der*, fall into the Archipelago; the *Oron'tes*, in Syria, falls into the Mediterranean; the *Jor'dan* falls into the Dead Sea; the *Euphra'tes* and the *Ti'gris* fall into the Persian Gulf.

TOWNS.—On the Archipelago, SMYR'NA; north-east, at the foot of Mount Olympus, *Bur'sa*; eastward, *To'cat*, the centre of an extensive trade; in the north of Syria, *Alep'po*; southward, *Damas'cus*; westward, on the coast, *Bey'rout*; southward, *A'cre*; north-west from the Dead Sea, *Jerus'alem*; on the Tigris, *Mo'sul*, near the site of ancient Nineveh; further down the river, *Bag'dad*; south-east, on the united stream of the Euphrates and the Tigris, *Busso'rah*; on the Black Sea, *Treb'izond*; in Armenia, near the sources of the Euphrates, *Er'zeroum*.

Turkey in Asia extends from 30° to 42° N. lat.; and from 26° to 48° 30′ E. long. Length, from the Archipelago to Mount Ararat, 950 miles; breadth, from the Black Sea to the Southern border of Syria, 760 miles. Extent, 450,000 square miles. Population, 12 millions.

The climate of Turkey in Asia is delightful; and the soil is very productive, particularly in the valleys. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, and the greater part of it is occupied by flocks and herds, or covered with forests. Of the domestic animals, the most remarkable is the Angora goat, from the hair of which the finest camlets are made. The principal wild animals are the ibex, antelope, hyena, jackal, and lion; which last, however, is never found to the west of the Euphrates. The manufactures, besides Angora stuffs, are carpets, and silk and cotton goods, which, with rhubarb and other drugs, form the chief articles of commerce. The only mines wrought in Turkey in Asia are the copper mines of Tocat. This country was one of the most

celebrated and important in the ancient world. Among the cities which once held a conspicuous place in its history, but which are now either in ruins or totally destroyed, were Troy, Sardis, Ephesus, Antioch, Tyre, Sidon, Baalbec, Tadmor or Palmyra, Nineveh, and Babylon. At present it is occupied by various tribes, differing greatly in habits and employments. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan. The government is administered by pashas or viceroys, subject to the Grand Seignior.

ARABIA.

Boundaries.—North, Syria and the Euphrates; West, the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

Provinces.—Hed'jaz; Ye'men; Had'ramaut; O'man; Lach'sa; Ned'jed.

Islands.—In the Indian Ocean, *Soco'tra;* in the Persian Gulf, *Bah'rein.*

Mountains.—Between the arms of the Red Sea, *Mount Ser'bal, Mount Ho'reb,* and *Mount Si'nai.*

Towns.—In Hedjaz, *Mec'ca,* where Mohammed was born, about the year 569; westward, on the Red Sea, *Jid'da;* northward, *Medi'na,* containing the tomb of Mohammed; in the south-west, in Yemen, *Mo'cha,* celebrated for its coffee; northward, *Sa'na;* on the south coast, *A'den;* in the north-east, on the coast of Oman, *Mus'cat.*

Arabia extends from 12° to 34° N. lat.; and from 32° 37′ to 60° E. long. Length, from the Euphrates to the Straits of Babelmandeb, 1500 miles; breadth, from the Red Sea to Ras al Had, the most easterly point, 1300 miles. Extent, 1,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 10 millions.

The greater part of Arabia consists of deserts of sand; but Yemen, and some other districts, are remarkably fertile, yielding coffee, grain, drugs, and perfumes. The domestic animals for which Arabia is most famous are

horses and camels; the principal wild animals are the antelope, wild ass, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and panther. Arabia is celebrated as the native country of the false prophet Mohammed, whose religion is generally professed by the inhabitants. Some of the cities are ruled by Imams; but the patriarchal form of government prevails among the Bedouins or wandering tribes.

PERSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Tartary; West, Turkey in Asia; South, the Persian Gulf; East, Afghanistan.

Persia is divided into ten Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—On the south of the Caspian Sea, *El'burz*.

LAKES.—In the north-west, *Ur'mia*, remarkable for its extreme saltness; southward, near Shiraz, *Bak'tegan*.

RIVERS.—The *A'ras* or *Arax'es*, from Armenia, joins the Kur, and falls into the Caspian Sea; southward, the *Kiz'il-O'zen* falls into the Caspian Sea.

TOWNS.—South from the Caspian Sea, TEHERAN'; southward, *Ispahan'*, formerly the capital; farther southward, *Shiraz'*; westward, on the Persian Gulf, *Bushire'*; at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, *Gom'broon*; eastward from Lake Urmia, *Tabreez'* or *Tau'ris*; on the Caspian Sea, *Reshd*, and *As'trabad*; south-east from the Caspian, *Mush'ed*.

Persia extends from 26° to 39° N. lat.; and from 44° to 62° E. long. Length, from Astrabad on the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, 700 miles; breadth, from the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris to the borders of Afghanistan, 760 miles. Extent, 450,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 9 millions.

Persia is in general a mountainous country, cold in the elevated districts, and very hot in the low grounds. The southern provinces are barren; but those in the north are

remarkably fertile. The common productions are wheat, rice, and other kinds of grain, with a great variety of excellent fruits. The usual domestic animals, particularly horses, are reared; and of wild animals, there are lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, bears, and wild boars. Iron, copper, and silver are found, but the most remarkable mineral is the Tabreez marble, a transparent stone formed by petrifaction in the water of a spring. The Persians excel in the manufacture of carpets, silks, brocades, woollen and cotton cloths, mohair, leather, and steel; and their commerce is considerable. They are a gay, lively, ingenious people, and very generally educated; but they are accused of dissimulation and treachery. The government is despotic. The established religion is Mohammedan; but there are some who still adhere to the ancient worship of fire.

AFGHANISTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Independent Tartary; West, Persia; South, the Indian Ocean; East, Hindostan.

Afghanistan is divided into five Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—In the north, the *Hindoo'-Coosh;* in the east, the *Sol'iman Mountains.*

LAKE.—In the west, *Zur'rah* or *Dur'rah.*

RIVERS.—The *Cabul'* joins the Indus at Attock; the *Heer'mund* or *Hel'mund* falls into Lake Zurrah.

TOWNS.—On a river of the same name, CABUL'; eastward, *Jellal abad;* near the junction of the Cabul with the Indus, *Pesha'wer;* westward, *Ghiz'ni;* on a branch of the Helmund, *Can'dahar;* on the western frontier, *Herat';* in Beloochistan, *Kelat'.*

Afghanistan extends from 25° to 36° N. lat.; and from 58° to 72° E. long. Length, from north to south, 760 miles; breadth, from east to west, 640 miles. Extent, 400,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 7 millions.

Afghanistan possesses every variety of climate and soil, from the perpetual snow on the summits of the Hindoo-Coosh to the sandy plains of Beloochistan. It is occupied

by various tribes, of whom the Afghans, properly so called, are a brave, hardy, and warlike race. The country is no longer governed by one sovereign; but has been divided into four principalities, Cabul, Peshawer, Candahar, and Herat. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan.

HINDOSTAN.

Boundaries.—North, Thibet; West, Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

Divisions.—Sindet'ic Hindostan', comprehending *Cash'mere, Lahore', Moul'tan,* and *Sinde;* Ganget'ic Hindostan, comprehending *Del'hi, Aj'mere, Mal'wa, A'gra, Oude, Allah'abad, Bahar', Bengal',* and *Nepaul';* Central Hindostan, comprehending *Gu'jerat, Can'deish, Be'rar, Gundwa'na, Oris'sa, Cir'cars, Dowlat'abad* or *Aurung'abad, Golcon'da* or *Hy'drabad, Bej'apore* or *Vis'iapore,* and *Con'can;* Southern Hindostan, comprehending *The Carnat'ic, Mysore', Cana'ra, Malabar', Co'chin,* and *Trav'ancore.*

Islands.—South-east from the Carnatic, *Ceylon';* westward from the Malabar coast, the *Lac'cadives,* and *Mal'dives;* in the Bay of Bengal, the *Nicobar'* and *An'daman Islands.*

Mountains.—In the North, the *Him'maleh* or *Himalay'a Mountains;* in the south, the *Ghauts.*

Gulfs.—In the north-west, the *Gulf of Cutch,* and the *Gulf of Cam'bay;* on the east, the *Bay of Bengal'.*

Rivers.—The *In'dus* falls into the Indian Ocean; the *Nerbud'da* and the *Tap'tee,* fall into the Gulf of Cambay; the *Brahmapoo'tra,* the *Gan'ges,* the *Godav'ery,* the *Kist'na* or *Krish'na,* and the *Ca'very,* fall into the Bay of Bengal.

Towns.—On a branch of the Ganges, Calcut'ta; on the east coast, *Madras';* on the west coast, *Bombay';* south-east, *Poo'nah;* on the Jumna, Del'hi and A'gra; between the Ganges and the Gogra, Luck'now; east-

ward, on the Ganges, *Benares'*, the chief seat of Brahminical learning, and *Pat'na;* on a tributary of the Kistna, *Hy'drabad;* near it, *Golcon'da;* on the Cavery, *Sering'apatam'*, formerly the capital of Tippoo Saib; south from Bombay, *Go'a*, belonging to the Portuguese; north from it, at the mouth of the Taptee, *Surat'*, where the first English factory was established in 1612; in the island of Ceylon, *Colom'bo* and *Trincomalee'*.

Hindostan extends from 8° 6′ to 35° N. lat.; and from 67° to 92° 30′ E. long. Greatest length, from Cape Comorin to the Himmaleh Mountains north of Cashmere, 1860 miles; greatest breadth, from the borders of Beloochistan to the east of Bengal, 1600 miles. Extent, 1,280,000 square miles. Population, 134 millions.

In the north of Hindostan, the climate is temperate; but it is very hot towards the south. As in other tropical countries, there are only two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The soil is exceedingly fertile, in some places yielding two harvests in the year. The chief productions are rice, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, indigo, pepper, and various kinds of delicious fruit. Among the domestic animals are the elephant, camel, and buffalo; and among the wild, the rhinoceros, leopard, lion, and tiger. The most valuable of the minerals of Hindostan is the diamond, which is found in several of the provinces. The principal manufactures are muslins, calicoes, and silks. The Hindoos are divided into four *castes*, the Brahmins or priests, the soldiers, the merchants, and the labourers. Those who have been degraded from their caste are called *Pariahs*. The people generally are sober and inoffensive; but their superstition leads them to practise several revolting customs. Their religion is polytheism, the three principal deities being Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. They believe in the transmigration of souls, or, that after death their souls will animate other bodies, either of men or inferior animals. Since the subversion of the Mogul empire, the greater part of the country has been in the possession of the British, or under their protection. The immediate dominions of the East India Company are divided into three presidencies, Bengal, *Madras, and* Bombay.

EASTERN PENINSULA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, China and Thibet; West, Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal; South, the Straits of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam; East, the Gulf of Tonquin and the Chinese Sea.

DIVISIONS.—As'sam; the Bir'man Empire; Malay'a or Malac'ca; Siam'; the Empire of An'nam, comprehending La'os, Cambo'dia, Siam'pa, Co'chin-Chi'na, and Tonquin'.

ISLANDS.—In the Straits of Malacca, *Pu'lo Penang'* or *Prince of Wales' Island;* at the southern extremity of the peninsula, *Singapore'*.

GULFS.—In the south, *Gulf of Mar'taban* and *Gulf of Siam';* in the north-east, *Gulf of Tonquin'*.

RIVERS.—In the Birman Empire, the *Irrawa'dy;* between Birmah and Siam, the *Sa'luen;* in Siam, the *Mei'nam;* in Annam, the *Maykiang'* or *Cambo'dia*.

TOWNS.—On the Irrawady, A'VA; near the mouth of the river, *Rangoon';* south-west from Ava, near the coast, *Aracan';* on the Gulf of Martaban, *Moul'mein;* on the Straits, *Malac'ca;* at the mouth of the Meinam, *Ban'kok;* near the coast of Cambodia, *Sai'gon;* northward, in Cochin-China, *Hue;* in Tonquin, *Ke'sho*.

The Eastern Peninsula extends from 1° 20' to 28° N. lat.; and from 90° to 109° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1800 miles; breadth, from Cape Negrais to the east of Cochin-China, 960 miles. Extent, 650,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 15 millions.

The valleys of the Eastern Peninsula, though excessively hot, are very fertile, yielding rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, fruits, the sago and cocoa palms, the banana, and many aromatic and medicinal plants. The forests are remarkable for their lofty trees, among which are the eagle-wood, white sandal-wood, teak-tree, iron-tree, ebony, sycamore, Indian fig, and fan-palm. Monkeys, tigers, and elephants abound

in the forests: the elephants of Siam are in great request for their beauty and sagacity. The Eastern Peninsula is rich in minerals: gold, silver, tin, iron, lead, antimony, zinc, and various kinds of precious stones, being found in great abundance. The governments are all despotic in the highest degree. The religion is Boodhism.

CHINA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Chinese Tartary; West, Tartary and Thibet; South, the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; East, the Chinese Sea and the Yellow Sea.

China is divided into eighteen provinces.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Hai'nan;* on the east, *Formo'sa, Chusan'*, and the *Loo-Choo Islands;* in the Bay of Canton, *Maca'o.*

RIVERS.—The *Hoang'-ho* or Yellow River, in the north; the *Yang-tse-kiang'* or Blue River, in the middle; the *Choo-kiang'* or River of Canton, in the south.

TOWNS.—On the Pei-ho, PEKIN'; on the Yang-tse-kiang, *Nankin';* on the eastern coast, *A'moy*, and *Ning'po;* near the mouth of the Choo-kiang, *Canton'*, the only place where Europeans are allowed to trade.

China extends from 20° to 42° N. lat.; and from 98° to 123° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1500 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, 1350 miles. Extent, 1,298,000 square miles. Population, estimated variously at from 150 to 367 millions.

China is in general a level country, very fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The principal article of culture is rice. Of the productions of this country the most remarkable is tea, which grows chiefly in the hilly districts. Coal and other minerals are abundant. The staple manufactures are silk, cotton, and porcelain. The most famous of the Chinese national works is the Great Wall on the northern frontier, which is from 15 to 30 feet high, 24 feet broad, and 1500 miles long; and the Grand Canal, which

a navigable line of 1200 miles. The language of China is very singular, there being a distinct written character for every word, of which there are nearly 30,000, and none of more than one syllable. The people are mild, industrious, and skilful in the mechanical arts, but crafty, and full of the most ridiculous national pride. The religion of the higher classes is a sort of deism:—the lower orders are very superstitious. The government is despotic; and the offices of state are filled by mandarins, who are chosen from the people on account of their learning.

THIBET.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Chinese Tartary; West, Independent Tartary; South, Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; East, China.

DIVISIONS.—Thib'et Proper; Little Thibet; Boo'tan.

MOUNTAINS.—In the south, the *Him'maleh Mountains;* in Little Thibet, the *Kwan-lun Mountains.*

LAKES.—South from Lassa, *Lake Pal'te;* north-west, *Lake Ten'gri;* in the high table-land, near the sources of the Ganges and the Sanpoo, *Lake Mansarowa'ra.*

RIVERS.—The *In'dus,* flowing north-west; and the *San'poo,* flowing south-east.

TOWNS.—In Thibet Proper, LAS'SA; in Little Thibet, *Leh* or *La'dak;* in Bootan, *Tassisu'don.*

Thibet extends from 26° to 39° N. lat.; and from 70° to 105° E. long. Length, from east to west, 1600 miles; breadth, from north to south, 500 miles. Extent, 750,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 5 millions.

Thibet consists of high table-land, surrounded by mountains covered with perpetual snow. The animals which abound in the country are the yak, a kind of ox, the musk-deer, and a species of goat, whose fine hair is manufactured into shawls. Among the mineral productions are found, in considerable quantities, cinnabar, rock-salt, and tincal, or crude borax. The object of religious worship in Thibet is the Grand Lama, who was formerly also the head of the

government. His votaries believe that he never dies, but that when dissolution takes place, his soul merely passes into another body, for which the priests instantly begin to search, as the Grand Lama. Thibet is now subject to China.

CHINESE TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Siberia; West, Independent Tartary; South, Thibet and China; East, the Pacific Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—Mantchoo'ria; Core'a; Mongo'lia; Little Bucha'ria.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Altai'an Mountains*, between Tartary and Siberia; the *Teen-shan Mountains*, in the West of Mongolia.

LAKES.—Westward, the *Lop-Nor*; on the borders of China, the *Koko-Nor* or the *Blue Lake*.

RIVERS.—The *Amoor'* or *Sagha'lien* flows into the sea of Ochotsk; the *Yar'kand* flows into the Lop-Nor.

TOWNS.—In Mantchooria, *Mouk'den* or *Chin-yang'*; in Corea, *Kingkita'o*; on the Amoor, *Sagha'lien-Ou'la*; in Mongolia, *Kha'mil*; near the frontiers of Siberia, *Maimat'chin*; in Little Bucharia, CASH'GAR, and *Yar'kand*.

Chinese Tartary extends from 33° to 56° N. lat.; and from 70° to 142° E. long. Greatest length, from east to west, 3000 miles; greatest breadth, from north to south, 1200 miles. Extent, 3,300,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 12 millions.

The climate of the northern part of Chinese Tartary is cold and ungenial; and a considerable portion of the south is occupied by the desert of Gobi or Shamo, which is about 1400 miles long. The country consists chiefly of elevated plains or table-lands, on which the wandering Tartars seek pasture for their flocks. Each tribe is governed by its own khan or chief, who pays an annual tribute to the Emperor of China. The religion of the Mongols is Lamaism; the Mantchoos have neither temples nor idols, but are said to worship a Supreme Being, whom they style the Emperor of Heaven.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Siberia; West, the river Ural and the Caspian Sea; South, Persia and Afghanistan; East, Chinese Tartary.

DIVISIONS.—Country of the Kirghees'; Kokan'; Bokha'ra; Khi'va; Budak'shan.

MOUNTAINS.—Between Independent Tartary and Afghanistan, *Hindoo'-Coosh;* between Tartary and Little Bucharia, the *Belour'-Tagh Mountains.*

LAKES.—In the west, the *Cas'pian Sea;* in the middle, the *Sea of A'ral;* in the east, *Lake Bal'kash.*

RIVERS.—The *Sirr,* or *Si'hon,* or *Jaxar'tes;* and the *Amoo',* or *Ji'hon,* or *Ox'us,* fall into the Sea of Aral.

TOWNS.—Near the Oxus, BOKHA'RA; eastward, *Samarcand';* southward, *Balkh;* north-west, on the Oxus, *Khi'va;* on the Jaxartes, *Kokan', Ko'jend,* and *Tasch'kend.*

Independent Tartary extends from 35° to 54° N. lat.; and from 51° to 82° E. long. Length, from east to west, 1300 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1000 miles. Extent, 900,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 5 millions.

Independent Tartary consists chiefly of steppes or desert plains, except on the banks of the Oxus and Jaxartes, where the soil is fertile and under cultivation. The greater number of the inhabitants, like those of Chinese Tartary, wander from place to place as they can find pasture for their flocks. They are divided into tribes, each of which is governed by its own khan. The religion is Mohammedan.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, Russia in Europe; South, Independent and Chinese Tartary; East, the Pacific Ocean.

PROVINCES.—Georgia; Western Siberia; Eastern Siberia; Ochotsk'; Kamtschat'ka.

ISLANDS.—Between Kamtschatka and America, the *Aleu'tian Islands;* between Kamtschatka and Japan, the *Ku'rile Isles.*

CAPES.—In the north, *Cape Sev'ero* or *North East Cape;* at Behring's Straits, *East Cape;* in the south of Kamtschatka, *Cape Lopat'ka.*

MOUNTAINS.—Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, *Cau'casus;* between Siberia and Europe, the *U'ral Mountains;* between Siberia and Tartary, the *Altai'an Mountains.*

LAKES.—In the south, *Lake Bai'kal;* westward, *Lake Tchan'y;* in Armenia, *Lake Er'ivan.*

RIVERS.—The *O'bi* with its tributary the *Ir'tish*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *Le'na*, fall into the Northern Ocean; the *U'ral*, the *Vol'ga*, and the *Kur*, fall into the Caspian Sea.

TOWNS.—On the Irtish, TOBOLSK'; on a tributary of the Obi, *Tomsk;* on the borders of Chinese Tartary, *Kiach'ta;* near Lake Baikal, *Irk'utsk;* on the Lena, *Yak'utsk;* on the east coast, *Ochotsk';* on the Kur, *Tif'lis;* near the Aras, *Er'ivan;* on the Caspian, *Der'bend*, and *Baku'*.

Asiatic Russia, exclusive of Georgia, extends from 47° to 78° N. lat.; and from 60° to 190° E. long. Length, from east to west, 3600 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1900 miles. Extent, 5,500,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 6 millions.

The climate of Siberia is very cold; and the country is generally bleak and unproductive. The northern plains abound in sables and other animals covered with fur; and the Ural and Altaian Mountains contain mines of gold, silver, platina, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. Those who occupy the shores of the Northern Ocean are called Samoiedes, a people resembling the Laplanders in their appearance and manner of living: the south is inhabited by Tartars and other tribes. The religion of the government is the Greek Church; but some of the tribes are Mohammedans, and others idolaters. The

JAPAN.

ISLANDS.—Ni'phon; Jes'so; Sik'okf; Kiu'siu.

TOWNS.—In the island of Niphon, JED'DO, and *Mia'co;* in Jesso, *Mats'mai;* in Kiusiu, *Nangasa'ki.*

The Japan Islands lie between 30° and 45° N. lat.; and between 130° and 150° E. long. Length about 1000 miles; breadth, from 50 to 200 miles. Extent, 260,000 square miles. Population 25 millions.

The Japan Islands are not fertile naturally, but they have been rendered exceedingly productive by the industry of the inhabitants, who have introduced every vegetable which can contribute to their own comfort, or the ornament of the country. Gold, silver, and copper, are found in great abundance; iron is more rare. In most of their manufactures the inhabitants of Japan rival the Chinese, to whom they bear a considerable resemblance: they excel particularly in the art of varnishing. They are an intelligent, enterprising people, and are said to be better educated than any other nation in Asia. But they are extremely jealous of foreigners, the Dutch being the only European nation with whom they hold intercourse. They have two sovereigns; the one temporal, whose capital is Jeddo, and the other spiritual, who resides at Miaco. There are also two systems of religion, Boodhism, and a kind of polytheism.

EAST INDIAN ISLANDS.

SUMA'TRA: Chief towns, *Bencoo'len,* and *A'cheen.* JA'VA: Chief town, *Bata'via.* BOR'NEO: Chief town, *Bor'neo.* CEL'EBES: Chief town, *Macass'ar.* MOLUC'CAS and BAN'DAS, or Spice Islands: Chief town, *Amboy'na.* PHIL'IPPINES; principal, *Lu'zon,* and *Mindana'o:* Chief town, *Manil'la.*

The East Indian Islands lie between 19° N. and 11° S. lat.; and between 95° and 132° E. long.; stretching from

east to west nearly 2500 miles. Extent, estimated at 700,000 square miles. Population, 20 millions.

The East Indian Islands are generally fertile in soil, and luxuriant in vegetation. Their productions are very valuable. Sumatra yields pepper; Java, rice, sugar, and teak timber; the Moluccas, cloves; the Bandas, nutmegs and mace; in Borneo are ound gold and diamonds; and the small island of Banca abounds in tin. Java and the Spice Islands belong to the Dutch, who have also settlements in Sumatra and Borneo; the Philippine Islands belong to Spain.

EGYPT.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, Barca and the Desert; South, Nubia; East, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

PROVINCES.—Lower Egypt; Middle Egypt; Upper Egypt or Said.

LAKE.—In the north-west, *Mareo'tis.*

RIVER.—The *Nile* flows northward, and, separating into two branches, falls into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—On the Nile, CAI'RO; north-west, on the coast, *Alexan'dria;* at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile, *Roset'ta;* at the mouth of the eastern branch, *Damiet'ta;* at the head of the western arm of the Red Sea, *Su'ez;* southward, on the coast, *Coss'eir;* on the Nile, *Siout';* southward, on the borders of Nubia, *Assou'an* or *Sye'ne.*

Egypt extends from 24° to 31° 30′ N. lat.; and from 25° to 35° E. long. Length, from north to south, 500 miles; greatest breadth of the Delta of the Nile, 150 miles. Extent, 150,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000.

The climate of Egypt is very hot. The soil is exceedingly fertile, particularly in the Delta, or that part of Lower Egypt which is enclosed by the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. Rain is almost unknown in Egypt; hence the country depends for its fertility on the annual

inundations of the river, which begins to overflow in June, and subsides to its usual level about the end of October. The principal productions of Egypt are rice and other kinds of grain, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and fruit; the lotus and papyrus are also among the celebrated plants of Egypt. The most noted animals are the hippopotamus, the crocodile, the ichneumon, and the ibis. Egypt is interesting from being the country in which the Israelites were held in bondage. It is also famous for its remains of antiquity, particularly its pyramids, temples, and catacombs. Egypt is governed by a pasha nominally subject to the Grand Seignior. The religion is Mohammedan.

BARBARY.

Boundaries.—North, the Mediterranean; West, the Atlantic; South, the Great Desert; East, Egypt.

Divisions.—1. Trip'oli, including Bar'ca; 2. Tu'nis; 3. Algiers'; 4. Moroc'co, and Fez.

Towns.—1. On the coast, Trip'oli; eastward, *Der'na;* 2. On a spacious bay, Tu'nis; southward, *Kair'wan;* 3. On the coast, Algiers'; eastward, *Constanti'na* and *Bo'na;* westward, *Trem'ecen* and *O'ran;* 4. In the Interior, Moroc'co; northward, *Meq'uinez* and *Fez;* on the west coast, *Mog'adore,* and *Salee';* on the straits, *Tan'gier,* and *Ceu'ta.*

Barbary extends from 28° to 37° N. lat.; and from 10° W. to 25° 20′ E. long. Length, from east to west, 2000 miles; average breadth, from north to south, 150 miles.

The climate of Barbary, though hot, is in general healthy; and the soil, where there is sufficient moisture, is remarkably fertile. Some of the productions of Barbary are grain of various kinds, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and olives. This country is famed for its horses and camels: among the wild animals are the lion, the panther, the hyena, the jackal, and the antelope. It is also infested with serpents, scorpions, and locusts. Mount Atlas yields silver, copper, lead, and antimony. The most celebrated place

in the north of Africa in ancient times was Carthage, the ruins of which are about twelve miles from Tunis. The present inhabitants of Barbary are remarkable for their cruelty and bigotry. Algiers, long noted for its piracies, was bombarded by the British in 1816, and has since been taken by the French. The government in all the Barbary States is despotic, and the religion Mohammedan.

South from Barbary lie Da'rah, Taf'ilet, Segelmis'sa, Be'lid-ul-gerid' or the Land of Dates, and Fez'zan. In the last is the town of Mour'zouk.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Divisions.—Senegam'bia, including the countries of the *Fou'lahs* and *Mandin'goes;* Upper Guin'ea, comprehending *Sier'ra Leo'nè, Libe'ria,* the *Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast;* the *kingdoms of Ashantee', Daho'mey, Benin',* and *Bia'fra;* Lower Guinea, containing *Loan'go, Con'go, Ango'la,* and *Bengue'la.*

Rivers.—The *Sen'egal, Gam'bia,* and *Ri'o Gran'de,* in Senegambia; the *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra,* in Upper Guinea; the *Zaire* or *Con'go,* and the *Coan'za,* in Lower Guinea; all fall into the Atlantic.

Towns.—In Sierra Leone, *Free'town;* on the Gold Coast, *Cape Coast Castle;* in the Ashantee country, *Coomas'sie;* in Congo, *St Sal'vador;* in Angola, *St Paul* or *Loan'da.*

The climate of Western Africa is the hottest in the world. Wherever the country is well watered, it is very fertile, producing cocoa-trees, mangoes, palms, bananas, tamarinds, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, various kinds of grain, and beautiful flowers. The most remarkable tree is the *baobab,* the trunk of which is hollowed by the natives into chambers. The principal animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, panther, hyena, jackal, giraffe, zebra, antelope, deer, monkey, various *species of paroquets,* and the boa-constrictor and other

serpents. The chief exports from Western Africa are gold, ivory, and palm-oil. Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle are British colonies. Liberia is an American settlement of liberated slaves. The native governments are all despotic. In some parts Mohammedanism is professed; but the prevailing religion, especially in the south, is a kind of idolatry called *fetichism*, according to which, worship is paid to a serpent, a tree, a shark's tooth, a bird's feather, or any other object which the votary may imagine to be his *fetich*.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Divisions.—Cape Colony; and the countries of the Hot'tentots, Caf'fres, and Boshua'nas.

Rivers.—The *Or'ange* and the *Ol'iphant* fall into the Atlantic; the *Great Fish River* falls into the Indian Ocean.

Towns.—In Cape Colony, Cape Town, and *Graham Town*; in the country of the Caffres, *Port Natal'*; in the country of the Boshuanas, *Lat'takoo*, and *Kurreechanee'*.

The climate of Southern Africa is mild and healthy, and much of the soil is fertile. The chief productions are corn, fruits, and wine. Among the wild animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, ostrich, porcupine, and various kinds of serpents. The Hottentots are a dirty, sluggish race; the Caffres are fierce, but brave and independent; the Boshuanas are an industrious people, engaged in pasture and agriculture. All the native tribes are idolaters. Cape Colony belonged originally to the Dutch, but has been in the possession of the British since the year 1806.

EASTERN AFRICA.

Divisions.—Mocaran'ga or Monomota'pa, including Sa'bia and Sof'ala; Mozambique'; Zanguebar'; A'jan; A'del.

River.—The *Zambe'zi* or *Cua'ma*, separates Mocaranga from Mozambique, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

Towns.—On the east coast, *Mozambique'*, *Quil'oa*, *Zanzibar'*, *Momba'za*, *Bra'va*, *Magadox'a*; near the Straits of Babelmandeb, *Zei'la*.

Some parts of Eastern Africa are salubrious and fertile, and others unhealthy and barren. Gold is found in great abundance in many places, and forms the principal article of commerce. Ivory and ambergris are also exported. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who visited this coast, on which they still retain a few settlements. The Arabs have several colonies toward the north. The natives are in a very uncivilized state.

ABYSSINIA.

Boundaries.—North, Nubia; West, Nubia and Nigritia; South, the Mountains of the Moon and Adel; East, the Red Sea.

Lake.—Near the centre of the country, *Dem'bea* or *Tza'na*.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Nile, the *Bahr-el-Az'rek* or *Blue River*, and the *Tacaz'ze*.

Towns.—North from Lake Dembea, Gon'dar; north-east, *Ax'um* and *Adow'a*; on the Red Sea, *Mas'suah*.

Abyssinia is a mountainous region, and the climate is therefore more temperate than in some other countries in the same latitude. Many of the valleys are fertile, producing various kinds of grain, the sycamore-fig, the tamarind, the date, the coffee-tree, and a great variety of fragrant flowers. Besides the usual domestic animals, there are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, panther, leopard, giraffe, hyena, gazelle, monkey, crocodile, hippopotamus, and numerous species of birds. The country is much infested with insects, particularly the zebub and the locust. The inhabitants of Abyssinia are barbarous and depraved in their manners, and disgusting in their habits. They are at present in a state of anarchy, the government having been lately subverted, and a considerable portion of the country conquered by a barbarous race called the Galla. The religion is Christianity, but very much corrupted.

NUBIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Egypt; West, the Desert and Darfur; South, Abyssinia, East, the Red Sea.

DIVISIONS.—Nu'bia Proper; Dongo'la; Senna'ar.

RIVER.—The *Nile*, formed by the junction of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, and the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River.

TOWNS.—On the Blue River, SENNA'AR; northward, near the Nile, *Shen'dy;* farther down the river, *Derr* and *Dongo'la;* on the Red Sea, *Sua'kin.*

The climate of Nubia is very hot, and the soil is barren, except on the banks of the Nile. The most important production is dhoura, which is the principal article of food. The animals of this country are similar to those found in Abyssinia. Nubia contains many interesting remains of antiquity, particularly excavated temples. The inhabitants are brave, but rude and lawless. The greater part of the country is subject to the Pasha of Egypt. The religion is partly Mohammedanism and partly idolatry.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—The Saha'ra or Great Desert; Nigri'tia or Ne'groland, comprehending *Bambar'ra, Timbuc'too, Hous'sa, Bor'nou, Dar'fur,* and several other states.

LAKE.—In Nigritia, *Lake Tchad.*

RIVERS.—The *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra,* rises in the west of Nigritia, and flows first eastward, and then southward through Upper Guinea, into the Atlantic; the *Shar'y* flows into Lake Tchad.

TOWNS.—On the Niger, *Se'go, Jen'neh, Timbuc'too,* and *Bous'sa,* where Mungo Park perished; on a tributary of the Niger, *Sack'atoo;* on the Tchadda, a tributary of the Niger, *Fun'dah;* near Lake Tchad, Kouka; *in Darfur, Cob'be.*

The Sahara, or Great Desert, which is nearly 3000 miles long and 1000 miles broad, consists of moving sand and gravel, interspersed with green spots or islands, called *oases.* The only vegetable productions found in it are acacias, brambles, and other thorny shrubs. The animals which frequent it are lions, panthers, gazelles, ostriches, and serpents. The usual mode of traversing the Great Desert is by caravans or large bodies of camels and horses. These are often subjected to the greatest distress, and sometimes even perish from fatigue, want of water, and the simoom or blast of the desert.

Nigritia is in general extremely fertile, yielding abundance of grain, cotton, and indigo. A considerable inland trade is carried on by boats on the Niger, and by caravans. The various tribes of inhabitants differ considerably in condition and character; but they are generally uncivilized and ferocious. Some of them profess the Mohammedan religion; others are pagans.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE MADEI'RAS; the CANA'RIES, the principal of which are *Teneriffe'*, with its celebrated Peak, *Grand Cana'ry*, and *Fer'ro*, through which the first meridian was formerly drawn; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, the principal of which are *St Ja'go*, and *Fo'go; St Matthew; St Thomas; Fernan'do Po; Ascen'sion;* and *St Hele'na*, where Napoleon Bonaparte died on the 5th of May 1821; *Madagas'car*, 1000 miles long and 300 miles broad; *Bour'bon; Mauri'tius* or the *Isle of France;* the *Com'oro Islands; Soco'tra.*

The Madeiras belong to Portugal, and the Canaries to Spain: both groups are famed for their fruits and wine. The Cape Verde Islands, St Matthew, and St Thomas, belong to Portugal; Ascension and St Helena, to the British. Madagascar, the inhabitants of which are in a barbarous state, possesses an agreeable climate and a fertile soil. Bourbon belongs to France, and the Mauritius to Great Britain. The Comoro Islands pay tribute to the Portuguese, but they are governed by native chiefs. Socotra produces the finest aloes.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; West, the Indian Countries; South, the United States; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—Hud'son's Bay Territories, including Labrador'; Upper Can'ada; Lower Can'ada; New Bruns'wick; No'va Sco'tia.

ISLANDS.—In the Gulf of St Lawrence, *Newfound'land, Anticos'ti, Prince Edward Island, Cape Bret'on Island;* in the Atlantic Ocean, *Bermu'das;* in the Arctic Ocean, the *North Georgian Islands.*

CAPES.—In Labrador, *Cape Chid'ley* and *Cape Charles;* in Newfoundland, *Cape Ray* and *Cape Race;* in Nova Scotia, *Cape Sa'ble.*

BAYS AND STRAITS.—Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, *Bay of Fun'dy;* on the east, the *Gulf of St Law'rence* and the *Straits of Belleisle';* on the north, *Hud'son's Bay, James' Bay, Hudson's Straits, Da'vis' Straits, Baf'fin's Bay, Bar'row's Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet.*

LAKES.—Between Upper Canada and the United States, *Lake Supe'rior, Lake Hu'ron, Lake Erie,* and *Lake Onta'rio;* in the Hudson's Bay Territories, *Lake Win'nepeg, Lake Athabas'ca, Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake.*

RIVERS.—Between Lakes Superior and Huron, the *St Mary's River* or *Strait;* between Huron and Erie, the *St Clair* and the *Strait of Detro'it;* between Erie and Ontario, the *Niag'ara,* remarkable for its Falls; flowing from Lake Ontario into the Atlantic Ocean, the *St Law'rence;* between Upper and Lower Canada, the *Ot'tawa,* a tributary of the St Lawrence; in the Indian countries, *Back's* or the *Great Fish River,* the *Copper'mine River,* and the *Mac'kenzie River,* flow into the Northern Ocean.

TOWNS.—In Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, Kings-

STON; westward, *Toront'o;* in Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, *Quebec';* on an island, at the confluence of the Ottawa and the St Lawrence, *Montreal';* in New Brunswick, *Fred'erickton* and *St John;* in Nova Scotia, on a fine harbour, *Hal'ifax,* the principal naval station in British America; on the north coast, *Pictou';* in Newfoundland, *St John.*

British America, including the Indian Countries, extends from 42° to 70° N. lat.; and from 55° 30′ to 141° W. long. Length, from east to west, above 3000 miles; breadth, from north to south, nearly 2000 miles. Extent, estimated at 2,360,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

The Hudson's Bay Territories are bleak and dreary, and are valuable only on account of the furs which they produce. The climate of Canada is liable to the extremes of heat and cold, but is healthy; and the soil is fertile, especially in Upper Canada. The principal productions are timber of various kinds, and wheat. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also abound in timber, and, like Canada, are undergoing great improvement by British emigrants. Newfoundland is remarkable for the most extensive cod-fishery in the world. British America is ruled by governors appointed by the Queen, and by legislative councils and assemblies of the colonists. The established religion is Episcopacy; but the Roman Catholic religion and Presbyterianism are also prevalent.

The INDIAN and RUSSIAN TERRITORIES, which extend westward from British America to the Pacific Ocean, are occupied by various tribes of natives, chiefly employed in hunting and fishing. Factories have been established by the British and Russians, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade.

UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, British America; West, the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; South, Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—NORTHERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES, *comprehending* Maine, New Hamp'shire, Ver'mont,

Massachu'setts, Rhode Island, Connec'ticut; MIDDLE STATES, comprehending New York, Pennsylva'nia, New Jer'sey, Del'aware, Ma'ryland, District of Colum'bia; SOUTHERN STATES, comprehending Virgin'ia, North Caroli'na, South Caroli'na, Geor'gia, Alaba'ma; WESTERN STATES, comprehending Ohi'o, India'na, Il'linois, Missou'ri, Kentuck'y, Ten'nessee, Mississip'pi, Louisia'na, Mich'igan, Arkan'sas; TERRITORIES NOT YET ERECTED INTO STATES, Flor'ida, Wiscon'sin, Io'wa, Western Territory.

ISLANDS.—Belonging to New York, *Rhode Island*, *Long Island*, and *Sta'ten*; belonging to Massachusetts, *Nantuck'et*.

CAPES.—In Massachusetts, *Cape Ann* and *Cape Cod*; in the south-east of New Jersey, *Cape May*; at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*; in North Carolina, *Cape Hat'teras*, *Cape Look-out'*, and *Cape Fear*; in the south of Florida, *Cape Tan'cha* or *Sable Point*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the east, the *Al'leghany* or *Appala'chian Mountains*; in the west, the *Rocky Mountains*; in the middle, the *Ozark' Mountains*.

BAYS.—*Massachu'setts Bay*, in the east of Massachusetts; *Del'aware Bay*, between New Jersey and Delaware; *Ches'apeake Bay*, between Maryland and Virginia.

LAKES.—In the north-west, *Lake Mich'igan*; between Vermont and New York, *Lake Cham'plain*.

RIVERS.—The *Connec'ticut* separates New Hampshire from Vermont, flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound; the *Hud'son* falls into the sea at New York; the *Del'aware* separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehan'nah* from Pennsylvania, and the *Poto'mac*, between Virginia and Maryland, fall into Chesapeake Bay; the *Savan'nah*, separates South Carolina from Georgia; the *Mississip'pi* receives on its left bank the *Il'linois* and the *Ohi'o*, and on its right

the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Colum'bia* flows through the Western Territory into the Pacific.

Towns.—In Maine, on the coast, *Port'land;* southward, in Massachusetts, *Bos'ton;* in Rhode Island, *Prov'idence;* at the mouth of the Hudson, *New York;* northward, *Al'bany;* on Lake Erie, *Buf'falo;* in Long Island, *Brook'lyn;* in Pennsylvania, near the junction of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, *Philadel'phia;* westward, on the Ohio, *Pitts'burg;* on Chesapeake Bay, *Bal'timore;* on the Potomac, Wash'ington; in Virginia, on James' River, *Rich'mond;* on the coast of South Carolina, *Charles'ton;* in Georgia, *Savan'nah;* on a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, *Mo'bile;* on the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth, *New Or'leans;* on the Ohio, *Lou'isville;* farther up the river, *Cincinna'ti;* below the junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri, *St Lou'is.*

The United States extend from 25° to 49° N. lat.; and from 67° to 124° W. long. Length, from east to west, 2750 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1350 miles. Extent, 2,300,000 square miles. Population, 17 millions, of whom 2½ millions are slaves.

The climate of the United States is variable. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the plains or prairies on the west of the Alleghany Mountains. The chief productions are the common kinds of grain, maize, rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. The principal wild animals are the bison, the moose-deer, the elk, the rein-deer, the bear, the wolf, and the couguar or American panther. The birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage; serpents are numerous; and the coasts abound with fish. The useful and some of the precious metals are found in many places. The commerce of the United States is extensive, and the manufactures are rapidly increasing. The people are generally well educated, particularly in the northern states, and *are patriotic*, active, and enterprising. There is no *established religion;* each sect supports its own clergy. The *form of government* is a federal republic, the administration

of affairs being committed to a President, who is elected every four years, and to a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each state has also a separate government to manage its internal affairs.

MEXICO.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the United States; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Pacific and Guatemala; East, the Gulf of Mexico, Texas, and the United States.

Mexico is divided into nineteen States.

RIVERS.—The *Rio del Nor'te* falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Colora'do* falls into the Gulf of California.

TOWNS.—Near Lake Tezcuco, MEX'ICO; north-west, *Quereta'ro;* northward, *Guanaxua'to;* farther north, *San Luis Poto'si;* south-east from Mexico, *Pueb'la;* southward, *Oax'aca;* on the Gulf of Mexico, *Ve'ra Cruz;* on the Pacific, *Acapul'co;* northward, *Guadalaxa'ra;* in Yucatan, *Mer'ida.*

Mexico, including California and Yucatan, extends from 16° to 42° N. lat.; and from 87° to 124° W. long. Length, from north to south, about 1500 miles; breadth, from east to west, varying from 120 to 1000 miles. Extent, 1,200,000 square miles. Population, 7,800,000.

Mexico consists chiefly of table-land, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate, and the soil generally fertile. The vegetable productions are very numerous, including among others the banana, maize, and other kinds of grain, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, yams, and a great variety of the finest fruits. The most remarkable of the animals are the coendoo, a species of porcupine, the upaxa or Mexican stag, the Mexican squirrel, the wild sheep of California, the jaguar, the couguar, and the tapir. Mexico is particularly rich in minerals: the gold and silver mines were formerly worth up-

wards of four millions annually; but they have been nearly ruined by the civil wars. Copper, iron, lead, and tin are also abundant. The religion of Mexico is Roman Catholic. The government is a republic; but the country is in a very disturbed state.

TEXAS.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the United States; West, Mexico; South, the Gulf of Mexico; East, the United States.

TOWNS.—In the interior, AUS'TIN; southward, *San An'tonio;* on an island, *Gal'veston;* northward, *Hous'ton.*

Texas extends from 26° to 34° N. lat.; and from 93° 30′ to 101° W. long. It separated from Mexico, and was declared an independent state, in 1836. Population, about 150,000.

GUATEMALA OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Mexico and the Bay of Honduras; West and South, the Pacific; East, Colombia and the Caribbean Sea.

Guatemala is divided into six States.

LAKE.—In the interior, *Lake Nicarag'ua.*

TOWNS.—Near the Pacific, GUATEMA'LA; eastward, *St Sal'vador;* near Lake Nicaragua, *Le'on;* on the Bay of Honduras, *Truxil'lo.* In the British settlement of Honduras, *Belize'.*

Guatemala extends from 8° to 17° N. lat.; and from 82° 30′ to 94° W. long. Extent, 196,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000.

Guatemala was formerly a province of Mexico, but is *now an independent* republic, under the denomination of *Central America.*

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The BAHA'MAS, the principal of which are, *Great Baha'ma, New Providence,* and *St Sal'vador:* the GREAT ANTIL'LES, consisting of *Cu'ba, Jamai'ca, St Domin'go* or *Hay'ti,* and *Por'to Ri'co:* the LITTLE ANTIL'LES, comprehending the LEEWARD ISLANDS, the principal of which are *Santa Cruz* or *St Cro'ix, Torto'la, St Chris'topher* or *St Kitt's, Ne'vis, Anti'gua, Guadaloupe', Domini'ca;* and the WINDWARD ISLANDS, the principal of which are *Martinique', St Lu'cia, St Vin'cent, Grena'da, Barba'does, Toba'go, Trinidad':* on the coast of Colombia, *Margari'ta, Curaço'a,* &c.

TOWNS.—In the Island of Cuba, *Havan'nah* and *Matan'zas;* in New Providence, *Nassau';* in Jamaica, *Kings'ton;* in Hayti, *Port-au-Prince, Cape Hay'tien,* and *St Domin'go;* in Porto Rico, *San Ju'an;* in Antigua, *St John's;* in Barbadoes, *Bridge'town;* in Trinidad, *Port of Spain.*

The West India Islands lie between 10° and 27° N. lat.; and between 59° and 85° W. long. Extent, about 92,000 square miles. Population, 3,000,000.

These islands were called the West Indies, because, when they were discovered, it was thought that they were connected with India. The climate is very hot, and frequently unhealthy in low situations. The principal productions are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cocoa, ginger, indigo, pimento, tobacco, maize, and various medicinal drugs. The West India Islands belong chiefly to the British, French, and Spaniards. They are cultivated almost entirely by negroes, who were formerly in a state of slavery, but, in all the islands belonging to Great Britain, were made free on the first of August 1838.

COLOMBIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea; West, Guatemala and the Pacific Ocean; South, Peru and Brazil; East, Brazil and British Guiana.

DIVISIONS.—1. New Gran'ada; 2. Venezue'la; 3. Ecua'dor.

MOUNTAINS.—South from the Equator, *Cotopax'i*, a volcanic mountain; southward, *Chimbora'zo*, one of the highest of the Andes.

BAYS.—In the Caribbean Sea, the *Gulf of Maracay'bo*, and the *Gulf of Da'rien;* in the Pacific, the *Bay of Panama'*, and the *Gulf of Guay'aquil.*

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na* flows northward into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co* flows north-east into the Atlantic; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, flows eastward through Brazil.

TOWNS.—1. In the interior, BOGOTA'; on the isthmus, *Panama'*, and *Por'to Bel'lo;* on the Gulf of Darien, *Carthage'na.* 2. Near the coast, CARAC'CAS, and northward, the port of *La Guay'ra;* opposite the island of Margarita, *Cuma'na.* 3. On the equator, QUI'TO; on the gulf, *Guay'aquil;* south-east, *Cuen'ça.*

Colombia extends from 5° S. to 12° 20′ N. lat.; and from 60° to 83° W. long. Length, from east to west, 1360 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1100 miles. Extent, 1,155,000 square miles. Population, 3,187,000.

The climate of Colombia is hot in the low grounds, but temperate, and even cold in the elevated districts. The soil is generally fertile, and yields the usual vegetable productions of tropical countries. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, puma, sloth, monkey, alligator, and various kinds of serpents. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, and copper. Colombia was established as an independent state in 1819; but there have since been frequent *civil wars*, and it is now divided into three republics, New *Granada*, Venezuela, and the Ecuador. The religion is *Roman Catholic.*

GUIANA.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, the Atlantic; West, Colombia; South, Brazil.

DIVISIONS.—British Guia'na, containing the settlements of Essequi'bo, Demera'ra, and Berbice'; Dutch Guia'na, consisting of the colony of Surinam'; French Guia'na.

TOWNS.—*George'town*, in British Guiana; *Parama'ribo*, in Dutch Guiana; *Cayenne'*, in French Guiana.

Guiana extends from 0° 40′ to 8° 27′ N. lat.; and from 51° 30′ to 61° W. long. Length, from east to west, 620 miles; breadth, from north to south, 500 miles. Extent, about 130,000 square miles. Population, 135,000.

The soil of Guiana is extremely fertile; but much of the country being low and moist, the climate is very unhealthy. The productions are nearly the same as in the West Indies.

BRAZIL.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia, Guiana, and the Atlantic; West, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and La Plata; South and East, the Atlantic.

Brazil is divided into eighteen Provinces.

RIVERS.—The *Ama'zon* or *Mar'anon* receives, on its left bank, the *Ri'o Ne'gro*, and, on its right, the *Madei'ra*, and falls into the Atlantic; the *Pa'ra* and the *San Francis'co* fall into the Atlantic; the *Para'na* flows southward into the La Plata.

TOWNS.—On the south-east coast, Ri'o JANEI'RO or ST SEBAS'TIAN; northward, on the Bay of All Saints, *Bahi'a* or *St Sal'vador*; northward, *Pernambu'co*; on the north coast, *Mar'anham*; westward, on the estuary, *Pa'ra*; south-west from Rio Janeiro, San Pau'lo.

Brazil extends from 5° 30′ N. to 34° S. lat.; and from 35° to 72° 20′ W. long. Length, from north to south, 2500 miles; breadth, from east to west, 2400 miles. Extent, 2,700,000 square miles. Population, 6 millions.

The climate of Brazil is warm, but healthy; and the soil, throughout the greater part of the country, is uncommonly fertile, yielding tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, maize, and various kinds of fruit, dye-woods, and medicinal drugs. The country abounds with wild cattle, which are hunted for their hides. Gold and diamond mines are numerous, and very valuable. Brazil is now an independent state, governed by a prince of the royal family of Portugal, with the title of emperor. The religion is Roman Catholic.

PERU.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, Bolivia; East, Brazil.

TOWNS.—Near the coast, LI'MA; on the coast, *Calla'o*, the port of Lima; northward, *Trux'illo*; south-east, *Guaman'ga*; eastward, *Cuz'co*, the capital of the ancient Incas of Peru; southwards, *Arequi'pa*; near Lake Titicaca, *Pu'no*.

Peru extends from 3° 30′ to 22° S. lat.; and from 68° to 81° 20′ W. long. Extent, estimated at 500,000 square miles. Population, 1,700,000.

The climate of Peru is comparatively cool, and rain and thunder are almost unknown. The soil of the plains, which lie between the Andes and the Ocean, is sandy and barren; but many of the upper valleys are very fruitful. Peru is celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, and mercury; which, however, like those of Mexico, have been greatly reduced in value by civil commotions. The government has been a republic since 1825. The religion is *Roman Catholic*.

BOLIVIA OR UPPER PERU.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Peru and Brazil; West, Peru and the Pacific Ocean; South, Chili and La Plata; East, Paraguay and Brazil.

TOWNS.—Near the middle of the country, CHUQUISA'CA; westward, *Poto'si*, noted for its silver mines; northward, *Cochabam'ba*; near Lake Titicaca, *La Paz*.

Bolivia extends from 10° to 25° 40′ S. lat.; and from 58° to 70° W. long. Extent, estimated at 320,000 square miles. Population, 1,300,000.

This country resembles the more elevated parts of Peru in climate, soil, and productions. The government is a republic, and the religion Roman Catholic.

CHILI.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia; West, the Pacific; South, Patagonia; East, La Plata.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Chi'loe*; on the west, *Ju'an Fernan'dez*, or Robinson Crusoe's Island.

TOWNS.—In the interior, SANTIA'GO; north-west, on the coast, *Valparai'so*; southward, *Concep'tion*; still farther south, *Valdi'via*.

Chili extends from 25° 20′ to 44° S. lat.; and from 70° to 74° W. long. Length, from north to south, 1300 miles; breadth, from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles. Extent, 130,000 square miles. Population, 1,400,000.

The climate of Chili is mild and healthy; and the soil is, in many places, very fertile. The country abounds in pasture and corn; and there are valuable mines of gold, silver, and copper. The government is a republic.

LA PLATA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia; West, Chili; South, Patagonia; East, the Atlantic, Banda Oriental, and Paraguay.

Towns.—On the Rio de la Plata, Bu'enos Ay'res, north-west, *Cordo'va;* westward, at the foot of the Andes, *Mendo'za.*

La Plata, or the Argentine Republic, extends from 22° to 41° S. lat.; and from 52° to 72° W. long. Extent, 726,000 square miles. Population, 1,000,000.

The territory of La Plata consists chiefly of vast plains called *Pampas,* covered with luxuriant herbage. Wild horses, oxen, and dogs, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides, provisions, furs, and wool. The religion is Roman Catholic, and the government a republic.

PARAGUAY.

Boundaries.—North, Brazil; West, Bolivia and La Plata; South, La Plata; East, Brazil.

Rivers.—The *Para'na,* on the east and south; and the *Par'aguay,* on the west.

Capital.—Assump'tion, on the Paraguay.

Paraguay extends from 19° to 27° 30′ S. lat.; and from 54° to 58° 30′ W. long. Extent, 80,000 square miles. Population, 250,000.

This country was long ruled by a person named Dr Francia, who prohibited all intercourse with the neighbouring states.

BANDA ORIENTAL OR URUGUAY.

Boundaries.—North, Brazil; West, La Plata; South, the Rio de la Plata; East, the Atlantic and Brazil.

River.—The *Ur'uguay,* on the west.

Capital.—On the estuary of the La Plata, Mon'te Vid'eo.

Banda Oriental was erected into an independent republic *in 1829.* Extent, 75,000 square miles. Population, *150,000.*

PATAGONIA.

PATAGONIA is bounded on the north by La Plata and Chili; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean; on the south, by the Straits of Magellan; on the east, by the Atlantic. It is a barren and mountainous country, inhabited by savages, who are said to be of great stature. South from it lies the Island of Terra del Fuego, and eastward the Falkland Islands. Extent, estimated at 400,000 square miles. Population, 500,000.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRA'LIA.—On the east coast, *New South Wales;* towns, SYD'NEY, and *Mel'bourne: Western Australia;* town, *Perth: South Australia;* town, *Adelaide.* VAN DIE'MEN'S LAND; chief town, *Hob'art Town.* NEW ZEA'LAND. NEW GUIN'EA. NEW BRIT'AIN. NEW IRE'LAND. SOL'OMON ISLANDS. NEW HEB'RIDES. NEW CALEDO'NIA. NOR'FOLK ISLAND.

Australia, formerly called New Holland, extends from 10° 39′ to 39° 12′ S. lat.; and from 113° to 153° 30′ E. long. Length, from east to west, 2400 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1960 miles. It is the largest island in the world, being about four-fifths of the extent of Europe, or 3,000,000 square miles, and possesses great variety of climate, soil, and productions.—Van Diemen's Land, which lies to the south of Australia, is 180 miles long and 170 broad. It is a fine island, with a healthy climate, and a fertile soil; and of late years there has been a considerable influx of settlers. The British population of Australia and Van Diemen's Land is above 180,000, and is rapidly increasing.—New Zealand consists of two large islands, separated by a narrow strait. The soil is fertile; and the inhabitants are brave and intelligent. The other islands of Australasia are rude and mountainous, inhabited by barbarous tribes.

POLYNESIA.

The FRIENDLY or TON'GA ISLANDS. The FIJEE ISLANDS. NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. COOK'S or HER'VEY ISLES. AUS'TRAL ISLES. The SOCIETY ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Otahei'te.* Low or CORAL ISLES. The MAR'QUESAS. The SAND'WICH ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Owhyhee',* where Captain Cook was killed, in an affray with the natives, in 1779. The CAR'OLINES. The PELEW' ISLANDS. The LADRONES' or MA'RIAN ISLANDS.

The Polynesian Islands are, in general, fertile and beautiful, and enjoy a temperate climate. The principal productions are the cocoa and bread-fruit trees. When first visited by Europeans, the inhabitants were wholly uncivilized; but a very remarkable change has been wrought, especially in the Society and Sandwich Islands, by the introduction of Christianity.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Balbi Geogr. 1838.		Weimar Almanac, 1840.	
	Population.	Eng. square miles.	Population.	Eng. square miles.
Europe	227,700,000	3,700,000	233,240,043	3,807,195
Asia	390,000,000	16,045,000	608,516,019	17,805,146
Africa	60,000,000	11,254,000	101,498,411	11,647,428
America	39,000,000	14,730,000	48,007,150	13,542,400
Oceanica (Australia, Polynesia, and Indian Archipelago)	20,300,000	4,105,000	1,838,194	3,347,840
Totals	737,000,000	49,834,000	993,099,817	50,150,009

The most recent authorities estimate the population of the world at above 800 millions, and the average number of inhabitants to the English square mile at 16.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

London,.....1,870,727
Paris,.....909,000
Constantinople,.500,000
St Petersburg,.470,000
Moscow,.....385,000
Naples,.....350,000
Vienna,.....330,000
Manchester....296,171
Liverpool,.....293,941
Berlin,.....272,000
Dublin,.....265,316
Lisbon,.....260,000
Glasgow,.....257,592
Amsterdam,...220,000
Madrid,.....210,000
Birmingham,...196,467
Milan,.....185,000
Edinburgh,....159,718
Rome,.....154,000
Leeds,.....151,830
Lyons,.....151,000
Warsaw,.....150,000
Marseilles,.....146,000
Palermo,.....140,000
Hamburg,.....128,000
Prague,.....120,000
Barcelona,.....120,000
Copenhagen,...120,000
Genoa,.....115,000
Turin,.....114,000
Bordeaux,.....109,000
Cork,.....107,016
Brussels,.....106,000
Munich,.....106,000
Bristol,.....103,886
Venice,.....103,000
Florence,.....97,500
Rouen,.....92,000
Seville,.....91,000
Adrianople,.....90,000
Breslau,.....90,000
Ghent,.....88,000
Nantes,.....87,000
Stockholm,.....84,000
Rotterdam,.....78,000
Leghorn,.....76,400
Plymouth,.....75,534
Pesth,.....75,000
Antwerp,.....75,000
Oporto,.....70,000
Dresden,.....70,000
Limerick,.....66,554
Portsmouth,....63,026
Dundee,.....63,825
Aberdeen,.....62,900
Norwich,.....61,116
Paisley,.....60,963
Sheffield,.....59,011
Cadiz,.....58,500
Hague,.....58,000
Newcastle,...57,917
Dantzic,.....56,000
Frankfort,....54,000
Belfast,.....53,287
Nottingham,..50,680
Hull,.....49,727
Leipsic,.....47,800
Buda,.....40,000
Bath,.....38,063
Stuttgard,....38,000
Brunswick,...36,000
Parma,.....36,000
Greenock,....35,921
York,.....34,461
Gottenburg,...29,000
Waterford,...28,821
Geneva,.....28,000
Hanover,....28,000
Modena,.....27,000
Lucca,.....24,000
Kilkenny,....23,741
Christiania,...23,000
Berne,.....21,000
Perth,.....18,281
Athens,.....17,000

ASIA.

Pekin,.....1,500,000
Jeddo,.....1,300,000
Calcutta,....500,000
Canton,.....500,000
Nankin,.....500,000
Madras,.....462,000
Patna,.....312,000
Bombay,.....240,000
Lucknow,....200,000
Benares,.....200,000
Hydrabad,...200,000
Dacca,.....200,000
Surat,.....160,000
Aleppo,.....150,000
Bokhara,....150,000
Damascus,....140,000
Manilla,.....140,000
Smyrna,.....130,000
Delhi,.....120,000
Poonah,.....110,000
Ispahan,.....100,000
Batavia,.....70,000
Teheran,.....60,000
Bankok,.....60,000
Cabul,.....60,000
Cashmere,....40,000
Cashgar,.....40,000
Ava,.....30,000
Mecca,.....30,000
Sydney,.....30,000
Lassa,.....24,000
Toboisk,.....18,000
Jerusalem,....12,000

AFRICA.

Cairo,.....240,000
Tunis,.....100,000
Fez,.....88,000
Sackatoo,.....80,000
Morocco,.....60,000
Alexandria,...35,000
Algiers,.....30,000
Tripoli,.....25,000
Cape Town,...20,000
Timbuctoo,....12,000

NORTH AMERICA.

New York,...312,710
Philadelphia,.228,691
Mexico,.....150,000
Havannah,...135,000
Baltimore,....102,313
New Orleans, 102,193
Boston,.....93,383
Puebla,.....50,000
Guatemala,....50,000
Kingston,.....35,000
Quebec,.....30,000
Charleston,...29,261
Montreal,.....27,000
Washington,...23,364
Halifax,.....18,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio Janeiro,...200,000
Bahia,.....150,000
Buenos Ayres,100,000
Quito,.....70,000
Santiago,.....65,000
Pernambuco,..62,000
Lima,.....60,000
Cuzco,.....46,000
Bogota,.....40,000
Maranham,...28,000
Caraccas,.....23,000
La Paz,.....20,000
Guayaquil,....20,000
Chuquisaca,....12,000
Monte Video,...12,000
Assumption,...10,000

E.

APPENDIX.

OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.—Portugal, *Lusitania;* Spain, *Hispania;* France, *Gallia;* Italy, *Italia* (comprehending *Gallia Cisalpīna, Liguria, Etruria, Umbria, Picēnum, Sabīnum, Latium, Campania, Samnium, Apulia, Lucania, Bruttium*); Greece, *Græcia* (comprehending *Acarnānia, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Bœotia, Attica, Megăris, Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Argŏlis, Messenia, Laconia*); Albania, *Epirus;* Roumelia, *Thessalia, Macedonia, Thracia;* Servia and Bulgaria, *Mœsia;* Wallachia and Transylvania, *Dacia;* Hungary, *Pannonia;* Circle of Austria, *Norĭcum;* Dalmatia, *Illyricum;* Switzerland, *Rhœtia, Helvetia;* Bavaria, *Vindelicia;* Germany, *Germania;* Netherlands, *Belgium;* Holland, *Batavia;* Great Britain, *Britannia* (comprehending, England, *Albion,* and Scotland, *Caledonia*); Ireland, *Hibernia;* Denmark, *Chersonēsus Cimbrĭca;* Sweden and Norway, *Scandināvia;* Russia, Poland, and part of Prussia, *Sarmātia Europœa.*

ISLANDS.—Majorca and Minorca, *Baleāres;* Corsica, *Corsica;* Sardinia, *Sardinia;* Sicily, *Sicilia;* Malta, *Melita;* Candia, *Creta;* Negropont, *Eubœa.*

PENINSULAS.—Morea, *Peloponnēsus;* Crimea, *Chersonēsus Taurica;* Jutland, *Chersonēsus Cimbrica.*

CAPES.—Finisterre, *Promontorium Artăbrum;* St Vincent, *Prom. Sacrum;* Spartivento, *Prom. Herculĕum;* Matapan, *Tœnărus.*

MOUNTAINS.—Pyrenees, *Pyrenæi;* Alps, *Alpes* Apennines, *Mons Apennīnus;* Balkan Mountains, *Hæmus;* Carpathians, *Carpates.*

SEAS, &c.—Baltic, *Sinus Codānus;* Straits of Dover, *Fretum Britannicum* or *Gallicum;* Bay of Biscay, *Oceānus Cantabrĭcus;* Straits of Gibraltar, *Fretum Gaditānum;* Mediterranean, *Mare Magnum* or *Internum;* Gulf of Lyons, *Sinus Gallĭcus;* Gulf of Genoa, *Sinus Ligustĭcus;* Straits of Bonifacio, *Taphros* or *Fossa;* Straits of Messina, *Fretum Sicūlum;* Gulf of Taranto, *Sinus Tarentīnus;* Archipelago, *Mare Ægœum;* Dardanelles, *Hellespontus;* Sea of Marmora, *Propontis;* Straits of Constantinople, *Bospŏrus Thracius;* Black Sea, *Pontus Euxīnus;* Straits of Caffa *or* Enikale, *Bosporus Cimmērius;* Sea of Azoph, *Palus Mœōtis.*

LAKES.—Geneva, *Lacus Lemānus;* Constance, *Lacus Brigantīnus.*

RIVERS.—Tagus, *Tagus;* Guadiana, *Anas;* Ebro, *Ibērus;* Rhone, *Rhodănus;* Loire, *Liger;* Seine, *Sequāna;* Rhine, *Rhenus;* Elbe, *Albis;* Oder, *Viadrus;* Po, *Padus* or *Eridănus;* Danube, *Danubius* or *Ister;* Volga, *Rha;* Don, *Tanăis;* Dnieper, *Borysthĕnes.*

ASIA.

COUNTRIES.—Turkey in Asia, *Asia Minor* (comprehending *Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia,* and *Pisidia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Phrygia, Galatia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus*); *Syria,* including *Phœnicia* and *Palæstīna; Mesopotāmia; Babylonia* or *Chaldœa; Armenia; Media; Assyria;* Arabia, *Arabia;* Persia, *Persia;* Hindostan, *India intra Gangem;* Eastern Peninsula, *India extra Gangem;* Tartary, *Scythia;* Asiatic Russia, *Sarmatia Asiatica.*

ISLANDS.—Cyprus, *Cyprus;* Ceylon, *Taprobāne.*

PENINSULA.—Malacca, *Chersonēsus Aurea.*

MOUNTAINS.—Caucasus, *Caucāsus;* Taurus, *Taurus;* Lebanon, *Libānus* and *Anti-Libānus;* Belour-Tagh, and Altaian Mountains, *Imāus;* Himmaleh, *Emōdi Montes.*

SEAS, &c.—Red Sea, *Sinus Arabicus;* Straits of Babelmandeb, *Dirœ;* Arabian Sea, *Mare Erythræum;* Persian Gulf, *Sinus Persicus;* Bay of Bengal, *Sinus Gangeticus;* Caspian Sea, *Mare Hyrcanum;* Dead Sea, *Asphaltites.*

RIVERS.—Euphrates, *Euphrates;* Tigris, *Tigris;* Indus, *Indus;* Ganges, *Ganges;* Jihon, *Oxus;* Sihon, *Jaxartes.*

AFRICA.

COUNTRIES.—Egypt, *Ægyptus,* (comprehending *Thebăis, Heptanŏmis, Delta*); Barca, *Libya;* Tripoli, *Tripolitana;* Tunis, *Africa Propria;* Algiers, *Numidia;* Fez and Morocco, *Mauretania;* Nubia and Abyssinia, *Æthiopia;* Sahara, &c., *Gætulia, Libya Interior.*

ISLANDS.—Madeiras, *Insulæ Purpurariæ;* Canaries, *Insulæ Fortunatæ.*

MOUNTAIN.—Atlas, *Atlas.*

GULFS.—Sidra, *Syrtis Major;* Cabes, *Syrtis Minor.*

RIVERS.—Nile, *Nilus;* Niger, *Niger.*

OUTLINE OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Syria; East, Syria and Arabia; South, Arabia; West, Mediterranean Sea.

Palestine extends from 31° to 33° 35′ N. lat.; and from 34° 30′ to 36° 25′ E. long. Greatest length nearly 200 *miles;* greatest breadth about 100 miles. Population in *the time of David,* upwards of 5 millions.

NAMES.—Land of Ca'naan; Pal'estine; Land of

Promise; Land of the He'brews; Land of Is'rael; Land of Ju'dah; Land of Jeho'vah; Holy Land.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.—On both sides of the Jordan, the *Am'orites;* in the hill country to the west of the Dead Sea, the *Hit'tites* or *Children of Heth;* northwards, the *Jeb'usites;* between the Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea, the *Ca'naanites;* between the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean, the *Per'izzites;* on the eastern coast of the Sea of Galilee, the *Gir'gashites* or *Gergesenes';* at the foot of Lebanon and Hermon, the *Hi'vites;* in the north-west, on the coast, the *Sido'nians;* in the south-west, on the coast, the *Phil'istines.*

TRIBES.—On the east of the Jordan, 1. REU'BEN; 2. GAD; 3. Half Tribe of MANAS'SEH. Between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, 4. JU'DAH; 5. SIM'EON; 6. DAN. On the west of the Jordan, 7. BEN'JAMIN; 8. E'PHRAIM; 9. Half Tribe of MANAS'SEH; 10. IS'SACHAR. On the western side of the Sea of Galilee, 11. ZEB'ULUN; 12. NAPH'TALI. North-west, on the Mediterranean, 13. A'SHER.

PROVINCES.—In the north, GAL'ILEE; comprehending the tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulun, and Issachar; subdivided into *Upper Galilee,* or *Galilee of the Gentiles,* and *Lower Galilee.* In the middle, SAMA'RIA; comprehending Ephraim and the Half Tribe of Manasseh. In the south, JUDE'A; comprehending Benjamin, Dan, Simeon, and the greater part of Judah. In the south-east, IDUME'A; comprehending the south of Judah and part of Arabia. In the east, PERE'A; comprehending Reuben, Gad, the Half Tribe of Manasseh, and part of Syria; subdivided into *Abile'ne, Trachoni'tis, Aurani'tis, Ituræ'a, Batane'a, Gauloni'tis, Decap'olis,* and *Pere'a.*

RIVERS.—The *Jor'dan* or *River of Dan,* rises at the foot of Anti-Lib'anus, flows through the Waters of Merom, and the Sea of Galilee, and falls into the Dead Sea; the *Ar'non,* forming the southern boundary of the tribe of Reuben, falls into the Dead Sea; the Jab'bok, a tributary of the Jordan, flows through the tribe of *Gad; the Che'rith* flows through the east of Ephraim

into the Jordan; the *Ki'shon*, in Issachar and Zebulun, falls into the Bay of Acre; the *Ka'nah* separates the tribe of Ephraim from the Half Tribe of Manasseh; the *Ga'ash* separates Ephraim from Dan; the *Esh'col* flows through the north-west of Judah; the *So'rek* flows through the north of Simeon into the Mediterranean; the *Be'sor* flows through the south of Simeon; the *River of E'gypt* forms the south-west boundary of the Holy Land; the *Ki'dron*, from the neighbourhood of Jerusulem, falls into the Dead Sea.

LAKES.—Eastward from the tribe of Judah, the *Lake of Sod'om*, or *Dead Sea*; between Zebulun and the Half Tribe of Manasseh, the *Sea of Gal'ilee*, *Lake of Gennes'areth*, or *Sea of Tibe'rias*; northward, between Naphtali and the Half Tribe of Manasseh, the *Waters of Me'rom*; in the south-east of Gad, the *Sea of Ja'zer*.

MOUNTAINS.—Forming the northern boundary of Canaan, *Leb'anon*, divided into two ranges, *Lib'anus* on the west, and *Anti-Lib'anus* on the east; in the Half Tribe of Manasseh, *Her'mon* or *Sir'ion*, and *Ba'shan*; in the tribe of Gad, *Gil'ead*; in the tribe of Reuben, the mountains of *Ab'arim*, the most remarkable of which are the *Heights of Ba'al*, *Pis'gah*, *Pe'or*, and *Ne'bo*; on the seacoast, in the north-west of the Half Tribe of Manasseh, *Car'mel*; in the south of the tribe of Zebulun, *Ta'bor*; southward, in Manasseh, *Her'mon* and *Gil'boa*; in the tribe of Ephraim, *Mount E'phraim*, *E'bal*, *Ger'izim*, and *Ga'ash*; in the tribe of Benjamin, the *Rock of Rim'mon*; within the walls of Jerusalem, *Mori'ah* and *Zi'on*; eastward from the city, the *Mount of Ol'ives*; between Jerusalem and Jericho, *Quaranta'nia*; in the south-east of Judah, near the Dead Sea, *Hach'ilah*.

VALLEYS, PLAINS, &c.—The *Vale of Sid'dim*; in the tribe of Reuben, north-east from the Dead Sea, the *Plains of Mo'ab* and the *Plain of Shit'tim*; in Idumea, *south from the Dead Sea*, the *Valley of Salt*; in the *tribe of Judah*, west from the Dead Sea, the *Wilderness of Ma'on*, the *Wilderness of Ziph*, the Wilderness of *En'gedi*, the *Wilderness of Tek'oah*, and the Valley of

Ber'achah; south from Bethlehem, the *Forest of Ha'reth;* near Hebron, the *Plain of Mam're;* in the north-west of Judah, the *Valley of Zeph'athah;* northwards, the *Valley of E'lah;* on the borders of Judah and Benjamin, the *Valley of Reph'aim;* north-west, the *Valley of A'jalon;* on the south of Jerusalem, the *Valley of Hin'nom;* on the east, the *Valley of Sha'veh;* along the west coast of the Dead Sea, and the course of the Jordan, the *Wilderness of Jude'a;* in the east of the tribe of Benjamin, the *Valley of A'chor;* northwards, near Shiloh, the *Valley of Bo'chim;* in the east of the tribe of Ephraim, the *Plain of Mo'reh;* on the eastern side of the Jordan, in the north of Gad, the *Wood of Ephraim;* along the coast of the Mediterranean, the *Plain of Sha'ron;* in the tribes of Issachar and Zebulun, along the coast of the river Kishon, the *Plain of Jez'reel* or *Megid'do.*

Towns.—1. Reuben.—In the north-east of the tribe, *Hesh'bon;* southward, *Med'eba;* southward, *Ja'haz;* in the south of the tribe, *Be'zer* or *Boz'rah,* a city of refuge.

2. Gad.—About the middle of the tribe, *Ra'moth-Gil'ead,* a city of refuge; south-west, on the Jordan, *Suc'coth;* northward, *Penu'el;* northward, *Bethab'ara;* north-east, near the Jabbok, *Mahana'im;* westward, *De'bir* or *Lo'-debar;* in the north-east of the tribe, *Miz'peh;* westward, *Ja'besh-Gil'ead.*

3. Half Tribe of Manasseh.—Near the middle of the tribe, *Go'lan,* a city of refuge; in the south-east, *Ed'rei;* in the south-west, *Gad'ara;* north-west, on the Sea of Galilee, *Dalmanu'tha;* northward, *Ger'gesa;* at the northern end of the lake, *Bethsai'da,* or *Ju'lias;* in the north of the tribe, *Ge'shur;* north-west, near the sources of the Jordan, *La'ish, Dan,* or *Cesare'a-Philip'pi.*

4. Judah.—In the middle of the tribe, *He'bron,* a city of refuge; northward, *Beth'lehem;* north-east, *A'phek;* westward, *Adul'lam;* north-west, *Makke'-dah;* northward, *Beth'shemish;* still farther north, *Kir'jath-jea'rim;* south-west from Bethlehem, *Be'zek;* westward, *La'chish;* south-east, *Lib'nah;* south-west, Keï'lah; in the south-west of the tribe, *Ka'desh-Bar'nea.*

5. SIMEON.—In the south-east of the tribe, *Beer'-sheba;* westward, *Ge'rar;* northward, *Hor'mah;* north-west, near the coast, *Ga'za;* eastward, on the borders of Judah, *Zik'lag.*

6. DAN.—In the south-west of the tribe, on the coast, *As'kelon;* northward, *Ash'dod* or *Azo'tus;* eastward, on the borders of Judah, *Zo'rah;* about the middle of the tribe, *Gib'bethon;* eastward, *Gath;* northward, *Tim'nath;* westward, *Ek'ron;* in the north-east of the tribe, *A'jalon;* north-west, *Arimathe'a;* on the coast, *Jop'pa.*

7. BENJAMIN.—On the borders of Judah, JERU'SALEM; eastward, *Beth'phage;* a little to the north-east, *Beth'any;* northward, *An'athoth;* westward, *Gib'eah;* south-west, *Miz'peh;* northward, *Em'maus;* north-east, *Gib'eon;* north-west, *Ra'mah;* in the east of the tribe, *Jer'icho;* northward, *Gil'gal;* westward, *A'i;* north-west, on the borders of Ephraim, *Beth'el.*

8. EPHRAIM.—In the north of the tribe, on the borders of Manasseh, SAMA'RIA; southward, *She'chem,* a city of refuge; eastward, on the Jordan, *E'non;* in the south-east of the tribe, *Shi'loh;* in the south, *Ge'zer;* in the south-west, *Lyd'da;* northward, *Antip'atris.*

9. Half Tribe of MANASSEH.—On the coast, *Cesare'a;* eastward, *Megid'do;* in the south of the tribe, *Tir'zah;* north-east, *Tiph'sah;* northward, *The'bez;* north-east, *Be'zek;* eastward, *Oph'rah;* on the Jordan, *Beth'shan,* or *Scythop'olis.*

10. ISSACHAR.—In the south of the tribe, *Jez'reel;* westward, *Shu'nem;* north-west, *A'phek;* north-east, *Do'than;* eastward, *Na'in;* northward, *En'dor.*

11. ZEBULUN.—Near the middle of the tribe, *Naz'areth;* northward, *Ca'na;* on the Sea of Galilee, *Tibe'rias;* northward, *Bethsai'da.*

12. NAPHTALI.—About the middle of the tribe, *Ke'desh-Naph'tali,* a city of refuge; northward, *A'bel-beth-ma'achah;* south-east, *Har'osheth;* southward, *Ha'zor;* on the Sea of Galilee, *Caper'naum;* at the northern extremity of the Lake, Chora'zin.

13. ASHER.—In the south-west of the tribe, on the coast, *Ac'cho,* or *Ptolema'is;* northward, Tyre; northward, *Zar'ephath,* or *Sarep'ta;* northward, Si'don.

USE OF THE GLOBES.

The *terrestrial globe* represents the natural figure of the earth, with the circles supposed to be drawn upon its surface. The *celestial globe* represents the heavens, with the stars in their relative positions. Each of the globes revolves upon an axis, and is surrounded by two circular rings, cutting each other at right angles, the one called the *universal* or *brazen meridian*, and the other the *horizon*. On the brazen meridian are marked the degrees of latitude; and on the horizon the points of the compass, the months of the year, and the signs of the zodiac. Round the north pole is placed the *hour-circle*, on which are marked the hours of the day. The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, which can be applied to any part of the globe to measure distances: it is numbered from 0 to 90° in one direction, and from 0 to 18° in the other.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

I. *To find the latitude and longitude of a place.*—Bring the place to that side of the brazen meridian which is numbered towards the pole; the degree above the place is the latitude; the degree on the equator cut by the meridian is the longitude.

EXERCISES.—What is the latitude of London, Paris, Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, Edinburgh, Dublin, Vienna, Constantinople, Rio Janeiro, Cape Horn? What is the longitude of Petersburg, Calcutta, Naples, Pekin, New York, Lima?

II. *To find a place, the latitude and longitude being given.*—Bring the given longitude on the equator to the meridian, and under the given latitude on the brazen meridian will be found the place required.

Ex.—What places are situated in 31° 15′ E. Long. and 30° 2′ N. Lat.? in 18° 28′ E. Long. and 34° 22′ S. Lat.? in 59° 45′ W. Long. and 13° 15′ N. Lat.?

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

FIG 1

III. *To find the distance between any two places.*—Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over the two places, with the zero or cipher (0) over one of them, the figure over the other will show their distance in degrees; multiply the number of degrees by 69, to find the distance in English miles; or by 60, to find it in geographical or nautical miles.

Ex.—What is the distance between Quebec and Rio Janeiro? Rome and London? Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope? The Cape of Good Hope and London?

IV. *To rectify the globe for the latitude of any place.*—Elevate the north or south pole above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

Ex.—Rectify the globe for Edinburgh, London, Paris, Lisbon, Buenos Ayres, Madras, Pekin.

V. *The hour of the day at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*—Bring the place at which the time is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour; then turn the globe till the other place comes under the meridian, and the index will show the hour at that place: if the place at which the hour is required be to the east of that where the hour is given, the hour will be later in the day; if to the west, it will be earlier.

Ex.—When it is noon at Edinburgh, what is the time at Lima, Mecca, and Canton? When it is 6 o'clock A. M. at London, what o'clock is it at Sydney, Cape Comorin, and Cape Horn?

VI. *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic, his declination, or distance from the equator, and the places to which he will be vertical on any given day.*—Find the day of the month on the wooden horizon, opposite to which are the sign and degree in which the sun is for that day; then find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic on the globe; that is the sun's place; bring the place thus found to the brazen meridian, and the degree marked over it is the declination; turn the globe on its axis, and all the places which pass under the degree of declination will have the sun vertical at noon on that day.

Ex.—What is the sun's place on the 1st January, the 20th March, the 24th December, the 21st June, and the 23d September? What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical on the 7th of May, the 10th of February, the 4th June, and the 14th December.

VII. *The day and hour at one place being given, to find at what other place the sun is then vertical.*—Find the sun's declination: bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour; then turn the globe till the index points to 12 noon, and the place under the degree of declination is the place required.

Ex.—Where is the sun vertical on the 8th of April, when it is 6 in the morning at Dublin? Where is the sun vertical on the 19th September, when it is 4 o'clock in the morning at Amsterdam?

VIII. *To find the hour of the rising and setting of the sun, the point of the compass on which he rises and sets, and the length of the day and night at any given time and place.*—Rectify the globe for the latitude, bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the index to 12 noon; then turn the globe on its axis eastward, till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and opposite to it will be found the point of the compass on which he rises; the index will show the hour of rising; turn the globe westward till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and you will have the hour and the point at which he sets: the hour of rising doubled gives the length of the night; the hour of setting doubled gives the length of the day.

Ex.—At what time does the sun rise and set at Dublin, Archangel, Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th June? And what is the length of the day and night at those places? At what points of the compass does the sun rise and set at Gibraltar on the 17th July, at St Petersburg on the 10th October, and at Edinburgh on the 9th June?

IX. The day and the hour at any particular place being given, to find all those places where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon, and where it is

midnight.—Find the place to which the sun is vertical, and bring it to the brazen meridian; elevate the pole according to the latitude; then to all those places round the western edge of the horizon, the sun will be rising; to those on the eastern edge, setting; to those under the upper half of the brazen meridian, it will be noon; and to those under the lower half, midnight.

Ex.—To what places is the sun rising, to what places is he setting, and where is it noon and midnight, when at Edinburgh it is 7 in the morning, on the 14th of March? Where is it noon on the 30th June, when at London it is 9 in the evening? Where is it midnight on the 6th February, when it is noon at St Petersburg?

PROBLEMS ON THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.*

1. *To find the right ascension and the declination of the sun or a star.*—Bring the sun's place or the star to the brazen meridian; the degree of the equator under

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* The Fixed Stars are divided into groups called *constellations.* Of these, twelve are in the zodiac, which extends 9° on each side of the ecliptic; thirty-four are to the north of it, and forty-seven to the south. The constellations in the zodiac are, *Aries*, the Ram; *Taurus*, the Bull; *Gemini*, the Twins; *Cancer*, the Crab; *Leo*, the Lion; *Virgo*, the Virgin; *Libra*, the Balance; *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; *Sagittarius*, the Archer; *Capricornus*, the Goat; *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; *Pisces*, the Fishes. The most remarkable of the northern constellations are, *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear; *Ursæ Minor*, the Little Bear;—*Draco*, the Dragon; *Boötes*; *Corōna Boreālis*, the Northern Crown; *Hercules*; *Ophiūcus* or *Serpentarius*, the Serpent-bearer; *Serpens*, the Serpent; *Lyra*, the Harp; *Cygnus*, the Swan; *Aquila* and *Antinōus*, the Eagle and Antinous; *Delphinus*, the Dolphin; *Pegāsus*, the Winged Horse; *Andromēda*; *Perseus*, with *Caput Medusæ*, the Head of Medusa; *Cassiopeia*; *Cepheus*; and *Auriga*, the Charioteer. The principal southern constellations visible in Great Britain are, *Orion*; *Canis Major*, the Great Dog; *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog; *Piscis Australis*, the Southern Fish; *Cetus*, the Whale.

The Planets are not represented on the Celestial Globe; but when it is known in what Constellations in the zodiac they are, the problems can be applied to them in the same way as to the fixed stars. The primary planets are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Georgium Sidus or Herschel; also Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. The secondary planets, satellites, or moons, are eighteen in number, of which the Earth has one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Jupiter is also remarkable for several belts or bands on its surface; and Saturn for two large bright rings, apparently at a great distance from the body of the planet and from one another.

the meridian is the right ascension; the degree of the meridian over the sun's place or the star is the declination.

Ex.—What is the sun's right ascension on the 5th July and the 13th October? What is the right ascension of α Lyræ, of Aldebaran in Taurus, and of Rigel in Orion's Foot? What is the declination of the sun on the 11th April? What is the declination of Castor in Gemini, and of Regulus in Leo?

II. *To find the time at which a star rises, comes to the meridian, or sets, at a given place, on a given day.* —Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian; and set the index of the hour-circle to 12 o'clock; then bring the star successively to the eastern side of the horizon, the meridian, and the western side of the horizon, and the index will show the times at which the star rises, passes the meridian, and sets.

Ex.—At what time does Regulus, in Leo, rise, come to the meridian, and set, at Edinburgh, on the 4th of February? At what time does Alphecca, in Corona Borealis, rise, come to the meridian, and set, at Madrid, on the 7th of May?

III. *To represent the face of the heavens at any given time and place, so as to show all the stars then visible.*— Place the globe due north and south; elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to 12 o'clock; then, if before noon, turn the globe eastward till the given hour is under the meridian; if after noon, turn it westward; the surface of the globe will represent the face of the heavens.

Ex.—Represent the face of the heavens as it will appear at Edinburgh, for 2 and 6 in the morning on the 18th January; and at 8 and 11 evening on the 12th March.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

1. Draw lines round the Map, to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude. 2. Draw a meridian through the middle of the map, and divide it into as many parts as there are to be degrees of latitude. 3. Subdivide a line equal to one of these degrees into any number of small spaces, to measure minutes. 4. In the subjoined Table, find the length of a degree of longitude on the parallel of latitude which is to pass through the top of the map. 5. To the right and left of the meridian drawn through the middle of the map, divide the line along the top into degrees of the length found in the Table. 6. Find the length of a degree of longitude on the parallel which is to pass through the bottom of the map. 7. On each side of the central meridian, divide the line along the bottom of the map into degrees of the length found in the Table. 8. Draw meridians from the degrees marked along the bottom to those marked along the top. 9. Produce the central meridian, and any two of the others at an equal distance on each side of it, till they meet in a point. 10. From this point as a centre, describe lines from one side of the map to the other, passing through the degrees marked on the central meridian. 11. Number the degrees along the sides and the top and bottom, and subdivide them into such parts as the scale of the map will admit. 12. From an accurate map, or a table of latitudes and longitudes, lay down the capes, towns, and other prominent places, in their proper situations; and then trace the boundaries, rivers, mountains, &c.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE ON ANY PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE POLES, THE EARTH BEING SUPPOSED A SPHERE.

Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.
1	59.99	69.10	31	51.43	59.24	61	29.09	33.51
2	59.96	69.07	32	50.88	58.61	62	28.17	32.45
3	59.92	69.02	33	50.32	57.97	63	27.24	31.38
4	59.85	68.94	34	49.74	57.30	64	26.30	30.29
5	59.77	68.85	35	49.15	56.62	65	25.36	29.21
6	59.67	68.74	36	48.54	55.91	66	24.40	28.11
7	59.55	68.60	37	47.92	55.20	67	23.44	27.00
8	59.42	68.45	38	47.28	54.46	68	22.48	25.89
9	59.26	68.26	39	46.63	53.72	69	21.50	24.76
10	59.09	68.06	40	45.96	52.94	70	20.52	23.64
11	58.89	67.84	41	45.28	52.16	71	19.53	22.50
12	58.68	67.60	42	44.59	51.36	72	18.54	21.35
13	58.46	67.34	43	43.88	50.55	73	17.54	20.20
14	58.22	67.07	44	43.16	49.72	74	16.54	19.05
15	57.95	66.76	45	42.43	48.88	75	15.53	17.89
16	57.67	66.43	46	41.68	48.01	76	14.52	16.72
17	57.38	66.10	47	40.92	47.14	77	13.50	15.55
18	57.06	65.73	48	40.15	46.25	78	12.47	14.36
19	56.73	65.35	49	39.36	45.34	79	11.45	13.19
20	56.38	64.95	50	38.57	44.43	80	10.42	12.00
21	56.01	64.52	51	37.76	43.50	81	9.39	10.81
22	55.63	64.08	52	36.94	42.55	82	8.35	9.62
23	55.23	63.62	53	36.11	41.60	83	7.31	8.42
24	54.81	63.14	54	35.27	40.63	84	6.27	7.22
25	54.38	62.64	55	34.41	39.64	85	5.23	6.02
26	53.93	62.12	56	33.55	38.65	86	4.19	4.82
27	53.46	61.58	57	32.68	37.64	87	3.14	3.61
28	52.97	61.02	58	31.80	36.63	88	2.09	2.40
29	52.47	60.44	59	30.90	35.59	89	1.05	1.21
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